

JANUARY
1958

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Sheep AND Goat Raiser



THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

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AND FEATURES

OF LASTING INTEREST

this is the ranch that CAT® built...



Tom's neighbor put it this way:
"The drouth has convinced me I
either have to buy more rangeland
or get out of the business! Even
with good rains my pastures aren't
responding."

But Tom had a different idea. He con-
tacted his Soil Conservation District
headquarters and Caterpillar Conserva-
tion Contractor. His 460 acres of range
was going to become lush grassland by
rootplowing and range seeding.

Some folks laughed right
out loud. "Listen Tom,"
they warned, "you're go-
ing to destroy your range
if you go through with
this."



But Tom went ahead. The mesquite and
underbrush was rootplowed at a 14 inch
depth with a Caterpillar D8 Tractor,
Holt-built rootplow and seeder. Blue
panic and buffelgrass was seeded at
the time of plowing.



Some of his neighbors were impressed
when a 5 inch rain penetrated to a 40
inch depth whereas 9 inches was the most
on their range. But then their native grass
was greening up and Tom had ruined his.

But they were wrong again.
Tom's rootplowed range
started growing fast. In 90
days he could run an animal
unit to 10 acres!



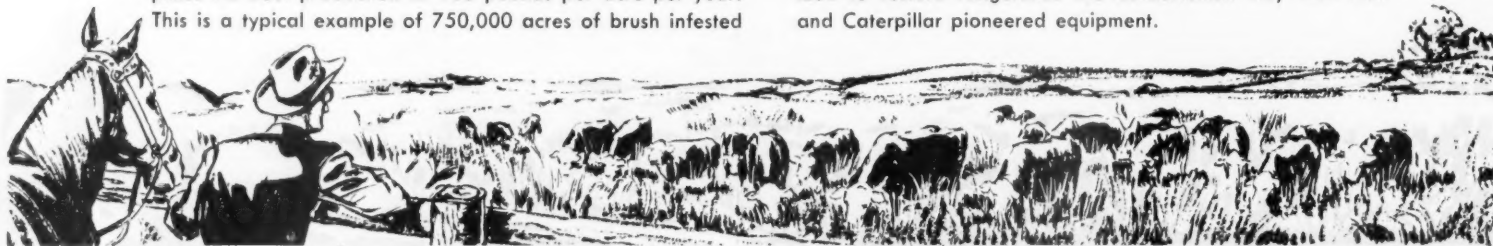
Wise ranchers are always quick to recog-
nize a good thing, and soon Tom had visi-
tors. "You're running a cow to 10 acres
where your place before would barely sup-
port one to 30 acres. How did you do it?"



Tom told them. He pointed out that
rootplowed rangelands take in rain-
fall of high intensity, seeding insures
a grass cover, and deferment each
year keeps the pasture producing.

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in both 1956 and 1957. HIS IS A TRUE STORY. Best estimates
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and seeding. Efficient, dependable Caterpillar power is util-
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World Wool Demand To Strengthen

WORLD WOOL OUTLOOK GOOD

IN A conservatively optimistic appraisal of world wool supply and disposition during the 1957-58 season, The Wool Bureau points out in its year-end report that the past season's decline in world wool prices was part of a general deflationary trend in internationally traded commodities.

Drawing on statistics issued recently by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in London, the Wool Bureau says that supplies of wool available for purchase during the current season total 2,925 million pounds, clean basis. This includes estimated world production of 2,860 million pounds (for 1957-58), and an additional 65 million pounds out of a total of 188 million pounds carried over or held by governments in major producing countries.

The latest production forecast incorporates the drought-lowered estimate of Australian wool and is 10 million pounds below the 1956-57 world clip. The supplementary available supply of 65 million pounds includes the final 10 million pounds of CCC stocks which were liquidated by early December, about 15 million pounds being released from the United Kingdom strategic reserve of 79 million pounds, 35 million pounds of abnormal carryovers from the 1956-57 clips of Argentina and Uruguay, and about 5 million pounds of excess carryover in Australia.

Not all of this may be purchased in 1957-58 the Wool Bureau points out, as witness the 1956-57 available extra supplies of 72 million pounds of which only 14 million were purchased. On the other hand, additional requirements can be met from the

normal carryovers of exporting countries.

Consumption of wool in eleven major consuming countries during each of the first three-quarters of calendar 1957 exceeded the corresponding 1956 quarters, resulting in an average increase of five per cent. Nevertheless, consecutive quarterly consumption during the current season has been in a declining trend and the Wool Bureau sees no indication that the fourth quarter rate will deviate from this trend. However, offsetting increases in consumption of Iron Curtain countries, China and a number of others, for which only annual estimates are available, are likely to result in a net world gain from 1956 to 1957. Assuming that total world consumption will increase by the 5 per cent registered in eleven countries during the first three quarters of 1957, the annual rate would be 2,996 million pounds, a gain of 143 million pounds over 1956, the Bureau says.

Commercial stocks on January 1 have been in a declining trend since the 1953-54 season and are now over 200 million pounds lower. During the early years when wartime carryovers of Dominion wools were being liquidated, the declining trend posed no problems of adequate commercial supplies but rather reflected the rehabilitation of depleted wool clothing inventories throughout the world.

In recent years, the declining trend in commercial supplies has reflected an expansion in world consumption of wool over and above the increasing rate of world production. On January 1, 1958, world commercial stocks of raw wool are expected to be lower than on January 1, 1957. If the foregoing assumptions regarding consumption for calendar 1957 materialize, stocks will total 651 million pounds, or 112 million pounds below their level on January 1, 1957, according to the Wool Bureau. These stocks will be equivalent to about two and one-half months' consumption requirements at the 1957 world rate.

During the past year, monetary problems in two major consuming countries — United Kingdom and Japan — curtailed competition in Dominion markets and reversed the rising trend in world wool prices evident at the beginning of the year. By November, 1957, average good quality Dominion wools had declined from their May peaks—by 24 per cent for 64's grades, by 20 per cent for 56's grades and by 21 per cent for 50's grades. Parallel declines occurred in the Boston Wool market. South American markets, enmeshed in government foreign exchange and marketing regulations, have been relatively inactive, the report says. During the past two months the governments of Argentina and Uruguay have modified exchange regulations several times in efforts to encourage wool producers to sell their holdings to foreign users.

The Bureau adds that these countries cannot afford to postpone much longer the receipt of foreign revenues from the sale of their wool.

Lower prices, provided they are accompanied by only minor market fluctuations, may be an incentive to accelerated purchases of raw wool by Japan and the United Kingdom, in the opinion of the Wool Bureau. Japan's curtailed sterling appropriations will buy more wool at the lower prices than previously planned. Higher interest rates in the United Kingdom will be less burdensome when applied to the carrying costs of cheaper wool inventories. The devaluation of the French franc, which raised the cost of importing raw wool, has had no apparent effect on the volume of French purchases. Continued French buying of wool in substantial volume reflects sustained foreign demand for France's wool products and possibly a fear of further devaluation.

While the United States' demand has not been a key factor in world

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World Demand

(Continued from page 3)

apparel wool markets for several seasons, this situation may be reversed to some extent in the period ahead, the Wool Bureau feels. It continues to be the decisive factor in carpet wool markets. Its combined carpet and apparel wool consumption continues to rank second to the United Kingdom's lead.

During 1957 United States carpet and apparel wool consumption declined, in contrast with the high rates maintained in most other major consuming countries. The report lists the factors which contributed to this trend as: the rise in wool prices from September 1956 until the start of the Dominion auctions in September 1957, making them non-competitive with non-cellulosic staple; the past cyclical trend in apparel wool consumption which suggested as far back as November, 1956 that a decline was probable during 1957; increasing competition from non-cellulosic fibers in products, such as blankets and knit goods, outside the area of concentrated wool promotion; and the trend toward lightweight textiles which is being increasingly reflected in blends of wool with other fibers.

During 1958, available domestic new supplies of wool will be limited to the current shorn and pulled clip of about 130 million pounds, scoured basis. The clearance of CCC stocks eliminated a deflationary influence in the domestic market which encouraged first line consumers to postpone purchases from regular sources of supply, according to the Wool Bureau report. Low fabric and clothing inventories and relatively low prices of raw wool are the chief reasons for anticipating a resurgence of demand in the early part of the new year. It would not be too surprising if offers for 1958 domestic clip wools were made in advance of the official start of the season on April 1, the Bureau says. Firming of the Dominion markets prior to the Christmas recess and the absence of CCC stocks are expected to induce early covering of seasonal wool requirements.

The generally depressed psychology of the economy should not be overlooked in appraising the U.S. wool situation, the Wool Bureau notes. Nevertheless, it says, historical precedent shows that consumer demand for soft goods, as reflected in department store sales, has held up during the early stages of a decline in industrial production. Not even the most pessimistic of prognosticators anticipates that 1958 will see more than a mild recession.

Table 1: ESTIMATED WORLD "SUPPLY" STOCKS OF RAW WOOL

Million Pounds, Clean Basis					
At beginning of season *	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58
United States Government (C.C.C. owned)...	50	55	68	50	10
United Kingdom Gov., strategic reserve.....	94	96	96	92	79
British Wool Marketing Board.....	4	6	5	6	6
Argentina	30	45	55	30	51
Uruguay	8	20	40	2	15
Australia	8	8	10	10	15
New Zealand	14	14	12	11	10
South Africa	2	2	1	1	2
Total.....	210	246	287	202	188
Net change in supply stocks during season...	p36	p41	m 85	m 14	

* At July 1st for all except Argentina and Uruguay, which are October 1st.

Table 2: WORLD BALANCE SHEET FOR RAW WOOL AND ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL STOCKS

Million Pounds, Clean Basis					
	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58 *
World Clip	2565	2615	2742	2870	2860
PLUS take-off from, or LESS add. to "supply" stocks (see table 1)...	m 36	m 41	p85	p14	p65 †
Total supply taken up	2529	2574	2827	2884	2925 ‡
(excl. strategic reserves)					
LESS world consumption	2561	2620	2853	(2996)	**
Net change in "commercial" stocks, i.e., in stocks in consuming countries and afloat—excluding strategic reserves	m 32	m 46	m 26	m 112	
"Commercial" stocks at January 1st of second year shown.....	867	835	789	763	651

* Provisional

† This figure represents total "supply" stocks, excluding normal carry-overs and strategic reserves, estimated to be available at the beginning of the 1957-58 season.

‡ This figure represents the maximum supplies estimated to be available in 1957-58, excluding normal carry-overs and strategic reserves.

** Based on 5% increase between 3-4 1957 and 1956.

p - Plus m - Minus

FINE WOOL AND CLIPPINGS

"BUT I'm really just a babe in the woods," said the sweet young thing. "Honey, meet an old Forest Ranger."

PATIENT: "Doctor, I'm scared. This will be my first operation."

Doctor: "I know just how you feel. This is my first operation, too."

DURING last summer's heat wave, a church in the Midwest put this on the bulletin board: "You think it's hot here?"

FASHION: "Something that goes out of style as soon as everybody has one."

A MAN, slightly drunk, ambled into a bar. Looking around, he shouted, "Bartender, drinks for everybody at the bar and one for yourself." So the bartender proceeded to pour. After a few minutes, the inebriate hollered out for another round for everybody, and added, as before, "and one for you too, bartender."

After the fifth repetition of this procedure, the bartender asked for payment. "But I don't have any money," replied the jovial drunk. So the bartender threw the fellow out with as little gentleness as possible.

In about an hour the guy came reeling back into the bar and again ordered drinks for everybody. The bartender looked at him and said, "Didn't I just throw you out of here for pulling a stunt like that?"

The drunk gave him his soberest look, pulled himself up, and said, "Yeah, but I'm not gonna buy you one this time, 'cause you get mean when you're drinkin'."

LABEL on a fishbox in an express office: "If not delivered in ten days—never mind!"

HUSBAND: "I saw Tim Tooley downtown today, and he didn't even speak to me. He thinks I'm not his equal, I guess."

Wife: "Why, that stupid, brainless, conceited, good-for-nothing moron! You certainly are his equal!"

LAYMAN: A pedestrian who jumped too late.

MAN: "Want to buy a dog, lady?"

Lady: "Does he have a family tree?"

Man: "No, Mum, any old tree will do for him."

AT THE side of a road a woman looked helplessly at a flat tire. A passerby stopped to help. After the tire was changed, the woman said, "Please let the jack down easy, my husband is asleep in the back seat."

HE IS indeed a wise lawyer who will have his male client appear before a jury of women with three buttons off his coat.—Sunshine.

ULCERS often come from mountain-climbing over molehills.

TEACHER: "Since pro means the opposite of con, can you give me an illustration of each?"

Student: "Progress and Congress."

THE trouble with falsies, groans Cutie Cathead, is a girl doesn't know when to blush, scream, slap or say "ouch."

AFTER setting the wedding day, the mountain man decided to surprise his bride-to-be by building her a new home. He labored furiously and finally finished it the day before the wedding.

After the ceremony, they rode up to the new house and he carried her in through a window. The bride looked around and said, "Sure is nice, but where are the doors?"

Her husband put her down, looked her square in the eye and said, "Doors? You going someplace?"

THEN there was the hold-up man who shoved a note at the bank teller which read: "I've got you covered—hand over all the dough in the cage."

The teller scribbled back, "Kindly go to the next window, I'm on my lunch hour."

BORE — Someone who is here today and here tomorrow.

ANGRY skunk to another: "So do you!"

A batchelor ranchman, white-haired and stooped, went to see his doctor.

"Doctor," he said, "I'm slowly going nuts over women. Is there any way to speed it up?"

A CAREFUL driver, explains Sizmo Sam, is one who looks in both directions when he runs a red light.

AFTER oil was discovered on the big Texas ranch, they quit branding the cattle. They took them all to town to be engraved.

CUTIE Cathead never takes a drink, she's afraid it might run into would alcohol.

IF you have water on the knee hand the baby back to its mother, advises Sizmo Sam.

"I made the Pep Squad and I need \$5.00 for a pair of Pep pants," the coed wrote her mother.

"Enclosed is \$10.00," replied her mother. "Please send a pair for your Dad."

TEENAGE, defines Sizmo Sam, is the period when children begin to question answers.

A RECENT divorcee, returning from Reno, was asked how she felt.

"Like a new man," was her quick reply.

ARTISTS Model: A gal who barely makes a living.

DEFINITION of a TV singer: Gal with a range from a High C to a Low V.

FLOOTE KELLY moans that he never knew what real happiness was until he got married and then . . . it was too late.

"TRUST everybody, but cut the cards," advises Sizmo Sam.

IT is twice as hard to crush a half truth as a whole lie.

FACTS do not cease to exist because they are ignored.

I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it is right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OZONA, TEXAS

TO MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION:

As we enter a new year we have much to look forward to, and much to look back upon and be thankful for. Most of the state during 1957 had the wettest year in a decade. Some areas were not so fortunate but still are in much better condition moisture-wise than in 1956. The wool market for the most part was slow but on the other hand, lamb prices were up and pay weights of lambs set many new records.

We still have many problems facing the sheep and goat industry and there is a big job to be done by the Association. To be chosen again to serve as your president is

an undeserved honor and a most humbling experience, and for me it has a deep, sentimental aspect. Circumstances that happened to prevail at the time decided the issue. No man is entitled to honors that are the result of another's misfortune. Our Association is the loser because Virgil Powell's health forced him to retire from too active participation in our affairs.

All of your officers pledge to serve you to the best of their ability to make 1958 the best year the Association has ever had. One of our main objectives is to increase our membership substantially and bring the services of this organization to every sheep and goat raiser in the state. Toward this end many of our warehouses have done a superb job, several report that up-

wards of 90% of their customers instruct them to pay their Association dues.

As an individual you must believe in this organization and realize the benefits you receive personally by your membership. You know that, had it not been for the TS&GRA, sheep scabies three years ago would have spread all over Texas. The fact that you can employ braceros and at a reasonable wage is your privilege because of the Association. The list is all but endless if you try to enumerate the advantages of belonging to this outstanding agricultural group. Tell these facts to your neighbor and secure his membership. Call your officers if we can be of assistance at any time.

You as individuals can do more than anyone else, officers, warehousemen or paid field men, to tell the story of the only organization in the state that puts the welfare of the sheep and goat industry first: the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

T. A. KINCAID



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Official Minutes

**FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS' ASSOCIATION
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, DECEMBER 2-4, 1957**

Informal Directors Meeting December 2, 1957

THE MEETING was called to order by President T. A. Kincaid at 2:25 P.M., Monday, December 2, 1957.

The payment of the balance of the 1957 quota to the National Wool Growers Association was discussed. It was stated we had already paid one-half, or \$5,406.00. Johnny Williams moved that the officers be authorized to pay the balance of the quota to the National Wool Growers Association in the sum of \$5,406.00. It was seconded by R. M. Thomson and the motion carried.

The meeting adjourned.

General Meeting December 3, 1957

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association was convened at 9:45 A.M., December 3, by President T. A. Kincaid, Jr.

The invocation was given by Dr. Charles H. Heimsath, Head, Humanities Department, Trinity University, following his statement by him on the friendship of R. Beal Pumphrey, who had just recently died.

The Address of Welcome was given by the Honorable John A. Daniels, Mayor Pro Tem, City of San Antonio.

Response to the welcome was made by Dr. Ted Holekamp, Junction.

President Kincaid introduced Congressman O. C. Fisher, representatives of Texas A. & M. College, Texas Technological College, the State

Department of Agriculture and the Texas Farm Bureau.

Past President Penrose Metcalfe introduced the Honorable Ralph Yarborough, junior United States Senator from Texas.

Senator Yarborough spoke on the importance of oil imports and leasing to the ranch industry of the state, the history of sheep in Texas and of his co-sponsorship of a bill to extend the Wool Act of 1954.

President Kincaid introduced Max Schmitt, President of the Wool Bureau, Inc., who gave a slide presentation on the advertising and promotion activities of the Wool Bureau.

President Kincaid introduced Don Clyde, President, National Wool Growers Association. Mr. Clyde spoke of carpet wool tariff problem, the danger of lamb and mutton imports from Australia, the incentive level meeting in Washington, of the western growers sheep herder problems. He told of efforts to get the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue the orderly disposal of the wool stockpile and wondered if the tariff was the effective instrument it had been in the past; that it could be too high for if the wool price was too high the public turned to the use of synthetics. Mr. Clyde said he favored modifying the Consent Decree.

Report of President Kincaid

One year ago when you elected me to serve as your president I made only one promise; that was to devote to the job all the time I could possibly give and to try to do my very best. From the very first week there has been no lack of opportunities to make good on the first part of that promise, and I sincerely hope

TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS OFFICIALS FOR 1958

T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona, standing, was re-elected President for a second term. On his left are First Vice-President Lance Sears, Sweetwater, and L. M. "Mickey" Stephens, Lometa, Second Vice-President. On his right are Ernest L. Williams, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Miss Margaret Pankey.

I have tried to the best of my ability. I am sure that many things could have been done that were overlooked, and I am certain some outright mistakes were made, and those mistakes were entirely my own.

Any achievement during the past year is to be credited to the efforts and cooperation of the members and the Board of Directors who outlined the work and set us on the right course. To First Vice President Virgil Powell goes my deepest gratitude and the best wishes of all for the return of his health. He was most capable and ready to go any place on a few moments notice. We will certainly miss his able leadership as president of this organization. To Second Vice President Lance Sears we have a very busy, hard working, able and happy man. Even people who try can't upset him. His help has been most valuable. I also want to express my thanks to the office force. Ernest and Margaret have put in many extra hours and have been most efficient in a crowded and inadequate office space. We are happy that they now have larger and more comfortable offices across the hall from our old location where we have room to hold small conferences and where there's ample storage and filing area.

The 55th Texas Legislature convened early in January and we were in Austin then and at many other times during the session when matters of interest to the sheep and goat men were being considered. Briefly, we tried to get an adequate appropriation for the Livestock Sanitary Commission and worked for an increase in funds for the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service and in all cases we were only moderately successful. We also assisted in securing sufficient funds for the reinstatement of radio market news service. As has been reported, the Feed Control Act was signed into law and became effective September 1. This piece of legisla-

tion originated in the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association four years ago and we are very proud of the part our organization had in securing its passage.

The Livestock Sanitary Commission, reorganized two years ago, had rough sailing in trying to launch an expanded program. Some of the proposals of the Commission were not acceptable to the livestock industry nor the Legislature. The funds requested by the Commission were not approved by the Legislature and as a result many of the scabies inspectors hired two years ago, and some others were released. However, with the employment September 1 of Dr. LeRoy Noyes as Director of the Commission we have hopes that a sounder program will be presented and kinder treatment received from the next Legislature. The sheep and goat man is ably represented on the Commission by Clayton Puckett. The Texas Animal Health Council, of which we are a member, is the group that takes the lead in such matters and we should support them. Every member of this Association should urge his state Senator and Representative to vote for an adequate animal health program. At the present time Texas is a dumping ground for diseased livestock from other states and we rank at the bottom of the list in control measures.

Water problems have required a great amount of time and will continue to be of utmost concern for many years. Last year J. B. McCord, then the president of this Association, originated the idea of all agricultural groups in the state combining their efforts to represent the landowner's interest in water legislation. The Texas Agricultural Water Committee was created and has been most effective in its job. Governor Daniel recognized this fact and asked the committee to meet in his office on October 17. The Governor wanted to know what the agricultural people thought of his water program and urged our support before the special session of the Legislature.

During the early part of the year we still had widespread drought problems and President Eisenhower saw fit to fly to San Angelo and have a first-hand look at the situation. By request, your Association prepared and submitted to the President some recommendations for drought relief. These recommendations were presented at Wichita, Kansas, by Sayers Farmer, and many of them were incorporated into the Federal program. The "deferred grazing" bill which we supported and helped through Congress became a law but was never put into practice because of a lack of funds. For most of the state drought is not now such a problem and I hope we never see days like 1956 again.

The Mexican labor question hit us with considerable force when, without any notice or warning, the Labor Department on January 17



LOOKING IT OVER

Past President Penrose Metcalfe, Vice-President Lance Sears, National Wool Growers President Don Clyde, and P. K. McIntosh, Eldorado, look over Mr. Clyde's speech notes which we hope he will arrange for publication in this magazine, as his message to the growers was a highlight of the TS&GRA convention in San Antonio.

began inspecting and condemning labor housing in several parts of the state. Not until then did we learn that the Department had issued a new set of housing standards. It appears typical that the only people receiving copies of the housing regulations were the enforcement officers. A meeting was called in Abilene by the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and attended by representatives of organizations whose members used bracero labor. It was apparent that if continued in force the housing standards would soon kill the bracero program. On February 10 our Labor Committee Chairman, O. D. Dooley, and I went to Washington and joined some 120 other people from all over the United States who were there for the same purpose. After one week and several conferences, and with the help of most of the Texas Congressional delegation the Labor Department was induced to modify the housing standards and so far we are still able to use bracero labor.

As a direct result of this housing situation a new organization came into existence, "The Texas Conference of Agricultural Employers." This group is composed of nearly every organization in Texas whose members employ Mexican labor. Mostly they are farm cooperative groups organized for the express purpose of processing laborers for their members but the Cattle Raisers, Farm Bureau, Sheep and Goat Raisers and others also belong. A small assessment is made on each individual based on the number of workers he employs in order to provide a fund to be used in case an individual member needs legal help, and to otherwise protect the interest of the bracero user. The dues assessment for this organization is so small that it will be paid from general funds as a budget item.

While on the subject of Mexican labor it is well to remember that Public Law 78 expires on June 30, 1959. This law is the authority for the International Agreement with Mexico and both the law and the agreement will need to be renewed. We want to be ready and have a good ranch labor clause written in both. We should also make every effort to have all agricultural labor matters transferred from the Labor Department to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Wool Act of 1954 expires on March 31, 1959, and Senator Barrett of Wyoming introduced a bill on August 28 to extend the act for four more years. He was joined as co-sponsors by 43 other Senators, including Senator Yarborough of Texas. Because of Senator Johnson's position as Majority Leader he does not co-sponsor bills but he indicated by letter that he will support this legislation. The National Wool Growers Association, by a resolution offered by the Texas delegation, has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to call another referendum in the event the Wool Act is extended and give the wool growers an opportunity to again express their preference regarding Section 708 of the Act, whereby one cent per pound of the incentive payment is withheld for a promotion fund. The National Wool Growers Association and all other states affiliated with it have already started working to secure passage of the Barrett bill and under present conditions and prospects as I see them, we have no sensible alternative except to join in the effort. The reactivation of Section 708 of the Wool Act should be left open for discussion at a later date in order to give the advertising and promotion programs more time to function as they have operated only a little more than a year. The effectiveness of these programs can then be better evaluated.

This year Congress authorized the establishment of a wool processing "Pilot Plant" at Albany, California, and appropriated \$405,000 for a building, equipment and personnel

for its operation. Extensive research and testing of wool and mohair, and fabrics of these materials, will be carried on at this plant. This is another successful project of the National and its affiliated state associations.

One of the most intensive wool promotion campaigns is being waged in an effort to regain the automobile upholstery industry for wool. Hughie Munro of the Boston Wool Trade is being most effective. He incessantly bombards everyone connected with the automobile industry with letters and material and we all appreciate his efforts and join in the campaign. We have asked most of the major cities of Texas and the State Board of Control to specify wool and leather upholstery in their cars. Every one of us when buying a new car should demand wool interiors and change our make of car unless we get it.

I cannot pass from the subject of wool promotion without a few remarks about our "Miss Wool." Each year the Ladies Auxiliary and the San Angelo BCD, profiting from the experiences of previous shows, reach new heights with their Annual Wool Fiesta and Miss Wool Pageant. The present holder of the title, Miss Peggy Seay of Floresville, is doing an exceptional job of representing our industry. She has just recently returned from a three weeks stay in New York, where she made many appearances.

If present plans materialize the 1958 Miss Wool Show in San Angelo will be placed on a national basis and all of the major wool producing states and the National Wool Growers Association will be invited to participate.

In other matters of national legislation HR 469, the general fiber identification or labeling bill, passed the House and is now with a Senate Committee and will come up early next year. We supported this bill as it does not change the wool labeling act of 1939. The carpet wool bill we opposed because it would allow duty-free entry of some clothing-type wools, and be the opening wedge for further tearing down our meager tariff protection. So far this bill has not passed either house.

There are numerous other bills before Congress and as usual there will be many new ones introduced when Congress reconvenes. Through our affiliation with the National Wool Growers Association we have nearly full-time representation in Washington in the person of Ed Marsh, Executive Secretary, and of course our good friends who are all members of Congress, Bob Poage, O. C. Fisher, J. T. Rutherford, George Mahon and many others.

Because Agricultural people find themselves a fast shrinking minority group it is obvious that cooperation among the various organizations that represent them is a basic necessity. At every opportunity we have visited with other groups and find that in most cases their views coincide with ours. When agriculture needs a spokesman you can usually find among those present representatives of the Cattle Raisers, the Farm Bureau, the State Grange, the livestock and agricultural division of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, and our own Association. Many times it has meant considerable saving to the Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association to have a member of one of those groups express our views, and we in turn have represented most of them on occasion. I cannot recommend too strongly that this policy of cooperation be continued and strengthened.

For instance, in working with the Texas Farm Bureau, an organization of over 72,000 members, we found that their policies on wool and related subjects were often contrary to our own. This condition existed, we believe, because of the very small number of active wool and mohair growers who were also active members of the Farm Bureau, resulting in a lack of correct information. By visiting and

writing letters we provided the information and over twenty county Farm Bureaus sent resolutions to their state convention which was held in Dallas on November 20 and 21. There we were successful in helping this most powerful of farm organizations in Texas to adopt strong resolutions supporting the extension of the Wool Act of 1954 and the textile labeling bill, and opposing the carpet wool bill.

At the Uvalde meeting your Board of Directors asked the Animal Husbandry Department of A. & M. College to offer a wool and mohair short course. They complied by staging the first such school at the college early in November. About 25 growers and warehousemen attended and the subject matter was interesting and informative. We hope the wool and mohair short course will be offered annually. Dr. Tom Watkins and Stanley Davis and others of the college staff are to be commended.

Out of curiosity, mostly, your secretary and I attended a meeting of the Texas Highway Users Conference in Austin and found out just how close we are to losing a large part of our present farm and ranch road building program. We should actively oppose any measure designed to interfere with the continued construction of farm and ranch roads under the Briscoe-Colson Act.

We have many varied problems facing our Association but the one of foremost concern is our membership, or more plainly, lack of membership. Too many capable men, engaged in sheep and goat ranching do not belong to this organization. It should be the duty of every one of us to inform our neighbor about Association affairs. Show him where our activities have made or saved him money and get him to join. Your officers have met with several sheep and goat raising groups in South and East Texas and brought them into the Association. They will continue to visit other local associations in outlying areas but our biggest potential gain in members is our next door neighbor. Because of slow sales of Texas wool during 1957 dues collections have been considerably less than a year ago but the general financial condition of the Association is excellent. Loss of membership because of last year's dues increase was not great and that reflects the regard in which most sheep and goat men hold their Association. We know that this is an outstanding organization and that every grower of sheep and goats in Texas benefits directly and substantially by its activities. Pay your dues and urge your neighbor to pay his.

We have made great progress in keeping this Association a rank and file organization. That is as it should be because the strength of any group depends upon the interest the individual member takes in its activities. In order to further this idea I recommend that on one certain day, some time in November every year, each of the ten districts of the state hold separate meetings in their area and then nominate their directors to the Association, who, according to the constitution and bylaws will be elected at the annual convention.

All during the year, and from every section of the state there has been expressed to me a desire for the adoption of this idea. I believe it will be a step toward getting more growers interested in the Association. Large numbers of people will go a short distance for a one-day meeting near home who would not travel a hundred miles or more and be away several days. Let's give those people an opportunity to become more active members.

To me this has been a wonderful year. The privilege of serving as your president has been a rich experience. I feel that I have had near unanimous support. The three quarterly meetings were the best attended in several years. I am aware of the fact that this was due mostly to the excellent rains. I am also grateful that only because of timing I served during a rainy year.

I want to express my most sincere thanks to the members of the Association, the directors and other officers and to the office staff for making this job far easier for me and such a pleasant experience.

Dixon Speaks

President Kincaid introduced R. M. Dixon, Chairman, State Board of Water Engineers. Mr. Dixon said the Board would carry out the laws regarding water problems regardless of personal opinion. He told of the water permits and said that a permit for irrigation was not difficult to obtain and was a legal protection for the permit holder.

Stokes Discusses Money Situation

W. N. Stokes, President, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Houston, addressed the convention. He discussed the reasons for the high cost of money and said decreased activities now would make for a slackening off of demand.

Kenneth E. Quast, Lamb Merchandising Director, American Sheep Producers Council, explained the ASPC setup; where the advertising and promotion funds came from and how much was spent on lamb and wool. He explained procedures followed in advertising lamb.

Council Delegates Named

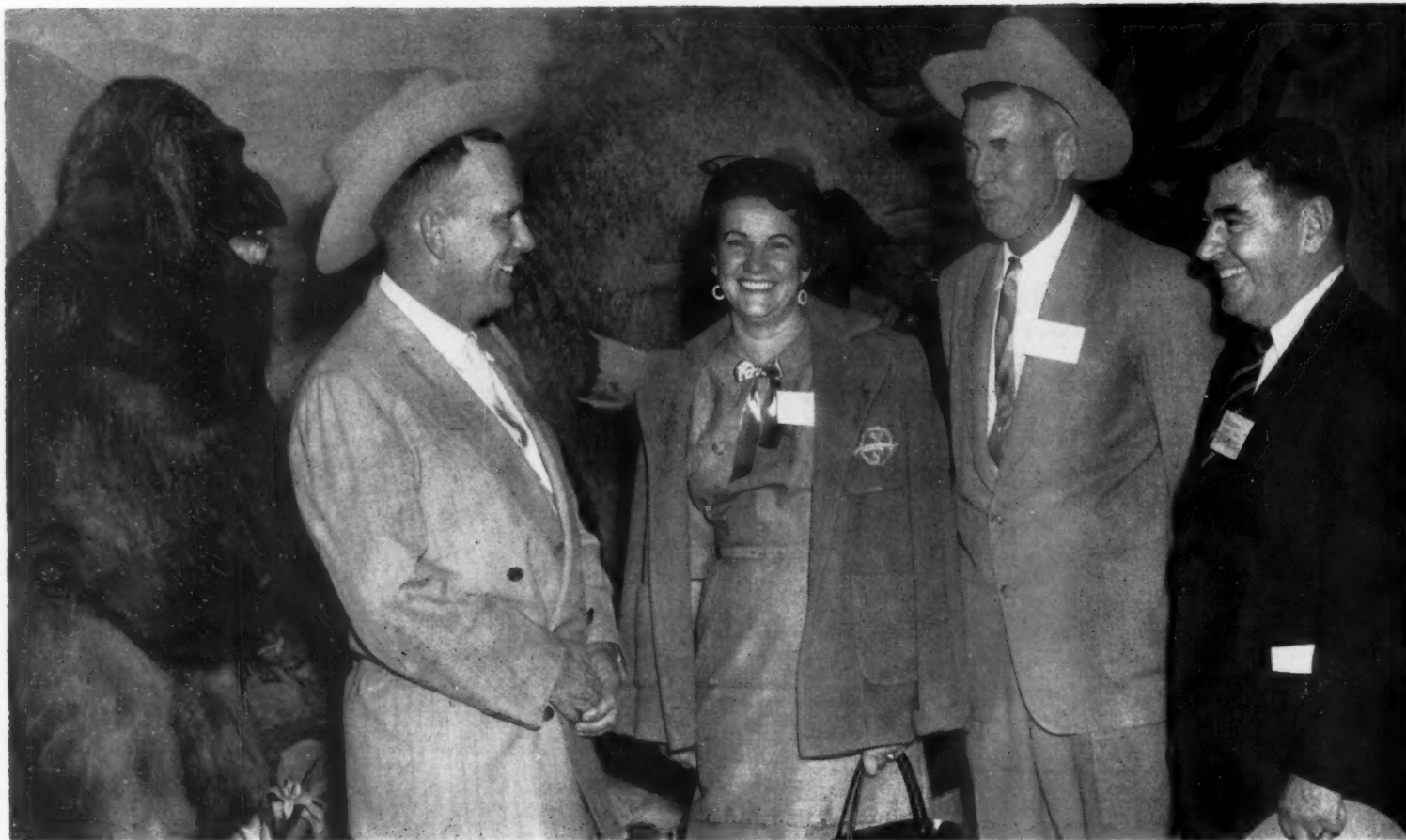
On motion by Fred Earwood, seconded by Charles Schreiner, it was voted to resolve the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association into the Texas Sheep Council. T. A. Kincaid, Jr., and Ernest Williams were elected chairman and secretary of the Texas Sheep Council, respectively.

The following were elected to serve as delegates from the Texas Sheep Council to the American Sheep Producers Council: Willie B. Wilson, San Angelo; Jimmie Powell, Menard; Scott Keeling, Allamore; Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde; L. M. Stephens, Lometa; Jimmy Maddox, Colorado City; Arthur Gromatzky, Priddy; O. D. Dooley, Brackettville; R. R. Coreth, New Braunfels; R. P. Ainsworth, Colorado City; Charles (Continued on page 8)

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS HAVE ENJOYABLE DINNER

Guests of the San Antonio Livestock Market Institute, members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association enjoyed dinner and entertainment at the Lone Star meeting hall. The featured singer of the "Conquistadors" seems to have an attachment for ranchman Pete Schmidt of Mason — but nothing came of it — that's Mrs. Schmidt right next to him.





Official Minutes

(Continued from page 7)

Schreiner, III, Mountain Home; Worth Evans, Fort Davis; Jerry Puckett, Fort Stockton; J. B. McCord, Coleman; T. A. Kincaid, Ozona; Walter Pfluger, Eden; R. W. Hodge, Del Rio; Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo; Lance Sears, Sweetwater; Fred Earwood, Sonora.

On motion by Virgil Powell and seconded the Texas Sheep Council resolved itself back into the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association.

December 4, 1957

President Kincaid convened the meeting at 9:30 A.M. and announced that Scott Menzies winner of the Association's annual Sheep & Goat and Wool & Mohair Award, was in Chicago attending the National 4-H Club Congress.

Report of Ernest Williams, Executive-Treasurer: This is the year I was dreading from a dues income standpoint. It was evident late last year that many sheep were being sold in areas where numbers had been holding up fairly well during the drought, and of course that would mean less wool. On top of that extra reduction in numbers this has been a slow wool season for Texas. Around 12 million to 16 million pounds of wool, mostly 12 months, are still in the warehouses and unsold as well as around seven million pounds of mohair.

The dues income for the fiscal year just ended reflects these two conditions. Dues income from wool and mohair amounted to \$27,038.75; Associate Membership dues \$2,670.00; interest on bonds \$332.80 or a total income of \$30,041.55.

Expenditures were higher than last year but still less than what was budgeted for the year.

Regular salaries are the amount budgeted, \$10,920, and for miscellaneous salaries another \$815.78 was spent; or \$315.00 more than the amount budgeted for this item. The work load got heavier during the year and we had to hire extra help to get the work done.

Travel expense is considerably higher than it has ever been and is a little more than was budgeted. However, there is about \$560.00 of that amount to be reimbursed but it will show in this year's records.

Your officers and some committee chairman have done more traveling this year than in the past. That amount, though considerable, does not reflect the amount of money that was spent by them personally. One rather large part of the travel cost was for transportation of the Texas delegates to the American Sheep Producers' Council's annual meeting held in Denver last March and authorized by your directors. Texas growers contribute nearly one-half million dollars to the ASPP annually and the delegates and directors work hard at seeing that you get your money's worth.

Automobile expense is higher than it was last year but it reflects the amount of travel covered in the item just above.

Social Security and Franchise Taxes seem to get higher each year. Part of this increase was caused by the hiring of extra clerical help.

Last year the Budget Committee set up

GOOD HUMORED

Everyone had a good time in the Lone Star Brewing Company Convention Hall at a dinner at which the Livestock Market Institute was host. The beautiful meeting rooms of the Lone Star people have been decorated with unique trophies of the hunt—relics from the famous Buckhorn Saloon. Here are shown several who were enjoying getting together during this event of the TS&GRA convention. From the left: Mr. and Mrs. Allen Haag, Kendalia; Alfred Herbst, Boerne, and Harold Evans, Com-fort, who represents the Texas Livestock Marketing Association at San Antonio.

The gentleman on the extreme left is part of the display, and seems to be having a good time, too.

\$2,000.00 to pay for the membership subscriptions to the Sheep & Goat Raiser Magazine. You will recall that a new agreement went into effect on January 1, this year. This new agreement was based on a payment of \$2.00 per member by the Association to the publisher and a payment by the publisher to the Association of one-half the net income from the Association plus one-half of the net income from subscriptions on non-members.

About \$500.00 of the \$2,952.00 was payment under the old agreement for last November and December. The remaining approximately \$2,500.00 is more than we anticipated the first year would be. The net cost of obtaining the direct subscriptions was high mainly because of cost of printing and mailing

supplies that have been paid for but not all used. Also, subscriptions income was low because of many subscriptions taken out one and two years ago and for which, of course, no income was received during the year.

Office Expense was higher than the amount budgeted for all of the items carried under this category.

We do more mailing than a few years ago; telephone and telegraph varies from year to year mainly depending on the intensity of the problems being worked on. Advertising is that carried in the annual wool edition of the San Angelo Standard-Times and during the Miss Wool activities in the fall.

Meetings and Conventions expenditures are (Continued on page 18)

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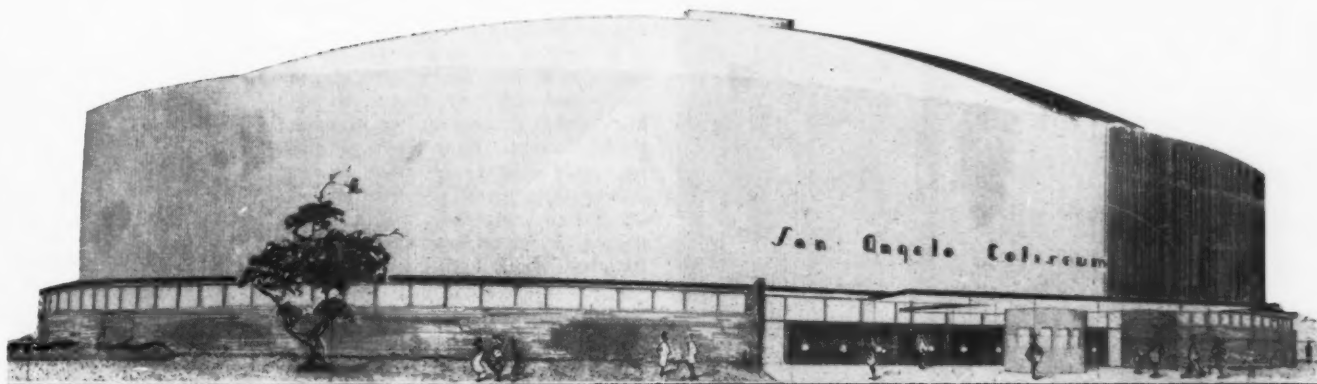
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**FOR SOME — GOAT BETTER
MONEY-MAKER THAN COW . . .**

Use of Angora Goats In East Texas for Brush Control

By D. B. POLK
Range Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Bryan, Texas

LUSH BROWSE and the need for control of brush in East Texas have caused ranchers in that area to make repeated experiments in the use of goats as part of their livestock operations.

In the beginning, stocking with Angora goats generally proved so unsatisfactory that most ranchers sold out or changed over to the Spanish type goat. Recently, however, with the development of effective controls for external and internal parasites and other goat ailments, Angora goat numbers have increased rapidly in several sections.

Now 40,000 Angora Goats

An example of this increase can be found in the Freestone-Leon Soil Conservation District. Twenty years ago, only one or two ranchers used Angora goats. A few others used small scattered herds of Spanish goats. Now, there are approximately 30 to 40 thousand head in this District. About 90 percent of these are Angoras.

Money-Makers

In the past, the predominant use of goats has been to control or eradicate brush; and even today that is the primary purpose for bringing in more goats. However, some ranchers who have used goats to the extent of virtually eradicating all woody vegetation are now wishing they had used the goats more for brush control than for complete eradication. They are finding that goats are money-makers in East Texas, and they'd like to stay in the business.

Several studies have been made to gather information on the use of goats in East Texas, not only to determine the effectiveness and feasibility of using them to control brush, but to find what profit, if any, was to be obtained from such an operation.

Findings show that in both instances, the use of goats is a feasible and economically sound livestock operation for many sections of East Texas. In fact, it appears that the use of goats would give many operators a higher net return than a cow operation, and improve the range at the same time. Especially is this true of ranges stocked with a combination of goats and cattle. Most operations show that ranges stocked with this combination will support more animal units than one-type stock operations of either goats or cattle.

Effective in Brush Control

The most effective use of goats as a brush control measure follows the girdling of large trees, chopping off small trees at a height of about four feet, and chopping off any other brush to a height that goats can reach. Then, by using concentrated numbers of goats for short periods, rotating them, and keeping brush sprouts tender, goats graze more brush than they normally take in their diet.

Cost of girdling large trees and chopping off smaller brush varies from \$3.00 to \$8.00 per acre.

Where a ranch was stocked with an over-all rate of one goat to 2.5 acres, and goats rotated periodically, range grasses made rapid recovery. The length of rotation period was based on both utilization of grass and brush. Cattle were not grazed on treated areas during the growing season. Indian grass, little bluestem, beaked panicum, purpletop, Florida paspalum, and longleaf uniola showed very little use and made good seed production.

However, under continuous grazing, with a stocking rate of one goat to three acres (no cattle grazed dur-

The only measure to control brush has been the grazing of goats. Large trees are predominantly blackjack and post oak. Yaupon, Spanish mulberry and green briar are the three major underbrush species. Note the density of both large trees and underbrush.

Billy Jackson of Soil Conservation Service observing an area that was girdled; small trees and brush chopped off in the spring of 1957. Note the almost complete absence of grass. The brush control operation cost about \$7.00 an acre.

Lamar Piboin of the Soil Conservation Service observing an area that was girdled in the spring of 1956. Note how grass is beginning to cover the ground. Some oak trees are still in process of dying.

ing the growing season) certain species of grass and forbs were overgrazed. Under continuous grazing of a pasture, goats tend to graze more grass.

The use of goats to control brush where a portion of a pasture has brush chemically or mechanically controlled has not been satisfactory, unless deferred or rotation grazing used. Goats concentrate on cleared areas, kill grass and brush, and the area goes back to a weed stage of low production and nonedible plants.

Proper Use for Fastest Improvement

The proper use of goats to control brush for two years without any cattle will probably give fastest range improvement. During the first two-year period following brush control, native grasses have optimum growing conditions for rapid range improvement. Also, it is during this period that native grasses will be damaged the most from grazing. Some cattle might be grazed during winter months.

It is very doubtful that goats can be used to control brush in pine forest. During 1956 goats were grazed on pine land for about six months. The goats killed all young pine up to 8-10 feet tall and practically girdled some of the larger trees.

Varying conditions as to soil, kind and density of trees and brush, number of good grazing plants, and desire of land owner (open upland and control woody plants or almost complete eradication) determines the stocking rate of goats.

In many areas tree leaves keep sunlight from penetrating to a degree that 80% of the ground is shaded. Many species of grass are unable to survive under shade, and this results in areas of bare ground. Where good grazing plants survive, they are weak and scattered even under fairly good management. Since grass and forbs are a part of a goat's diet these weak plants can easily be killed under too intense grazing. As a result, valuable seed sources will be lost; unless a low stocking rate is used at the start of brush control operation.

Shade tends to cause leaves and lower branches of trees and brush to die. This places the browse line of leaves out of goat's reach. Palatability of brush and grass under the shade is low. The result is, until shade is removed goats will tend to overgraze any and all open areas.

Until shade overstory of large trees is removed mosquitoes at times keep goats out of certain areas, causing overgrazing of other parts of pasture.

Internal parasite infestation jumps rapidly as goat numbers increase, especially in heavily shaded areas.

In most cases cattle numbers need to be reduced for the period that goats are used as a part of livestock operations or to control brush. If caution is not used in stocking with goats, the addition of goats will cause ranch to be overstocked and send range condition further down hill.

Under normal rainfall conditions and proper management, after goats have been used for two years, gradual increase of cattle numbers can profitably and safely be started.

Gross Income From Goats High

At present prices of goats and mohair, goats with an average death loss, will pay for themselves, cost of fencing, and cost of brush control in three to five years. Gross income per goat per year is approximately \$8 to \$10.

Goats definitely have a place in brush control under proper management at present for several reasons.

Use of bulldozer is very expensive and destroys practically all of good native plants. Sprouts still come back and have to be controlled.

Airplane spraying has not been used in many areas, because of damage to cultivated crops. Also, some woody plants are not controlled by spraying.

The use of goats following girdling has proved a more effective control measure.

The Goat-Cow Operation

More and more East Texas ranchers are going to goat-cow operation. They have found that this combination is more profitable than cows alone; and that they have been able to increase cow numbers as goats decreased amount of brush.

Problems that are still encountered in going into a goat livestock operation are the following:

Death loss from dogs, wolves, and bobcats can be high until they are controlled.

Goats get hung in green briar and other briar until they have grazed these plants back.

Goat-proof fences and sheds have to be built on most ranches.

Because of heavy brush cover goats are hard to handle and manage.

Many areas do not have adequate winter browse, so goats have to be fed during this period or grazed on temporary pastures.

Too high rainfall in certain years cause goats not to be thrifty.

(Continued on page 12)



Lamar Piboin observing how goats have killed Spanish mulberry. This area was treated in the summer of 1955. The grass is much better than an area controlled in 1956.

This is in another pasture from previous photos. J. R. Parten looking over the area where brush controlled. This area was deadened in 1953. The picture was taken in the late fall of 1956 following the drouth.

A portion of one pasture was controlled on the Parten Ranch. Deferred or rotational grazing was not used following brush control. Cattle and goats concentrated on this area and killed out good grass plants. Nonpalatable weeds came in. Now brush control operations are being carried out on a whole pasture at one time to prevent the above from happening.

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Angora Goats

(Continued from page 11)

Goats have to have much closer supervision here than in West Texas.

Goats' hoofs do not grind off and have to be clipped.

There has been some foot rot at times in certain areas.

The accompanying series of photos show the various stages of range improvement on the M. L. Parten Ranch at Madisonville where goats have been

Angora goats are moving into East Texas. Hollie Reed of Groesbeck, a cooperator with the Limestone-Falls Soil Conservation District, purchased these Angora goats in January of 1957 to help control brush and make money for his ranch.

properly managed to control brush. M. L. Parten is a cooperator with the Bedias Creek Soil Conservation District.

The first four photos were taken within one pasture that has been grazed by goats for the last three years. Rotation of goats was used to control brush and improve grasses. The pictures were made in June, 1957.

There were not any cattle grazed

on this pasture for first two years. Last winter, 56 heifers were grazed during the winter months. Cattle are now grazing the pasture. Cattle and goats have not been placed together and grazed on this pasture at the same time. Generally, cattle and goats are not grazed together. By grazing only cattle on a pasture and then only goats, the plants that goats like and graze have a chance to recover and same for plants that cattle relish.

JACK M. FLETCHER HEADS TEXAS RANGE MANAGEMENT GROUP

THE TEXAS Section of the American Society of Range Management met in Fort Worth, December 6 and 7 in annual meeting and a program which covered many of the problems facing the ranch industry today.

Jack M. Fletcher, Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager of the William K. Holt Machinery Company of San Antonio, and a leader in many projects of soil conservation in South and West Texas, was elected to head the Texas group for the coming year.

G. W. Thomas, Research Co-Ordinator for Texas Agricultural Research Station, College Station, was selected vice-chairman; and Meril G. Carter, Area Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Uvalde, Secretary-Treasurer.

Carlos Grote of Blanco County and Jerry Puckett of Pecos County were named new directors. Old directors include: Leo Merrill, Sonora Experiment Station; C. A. Rechenthin, Assistant State Conservationist, SCS, Temple; T. A. Booker, Kerr Wildlife Refuge, Kerrville; and H. M. Bell, Range Conservationist, SCS, Lubbock.

The convention was attended by 80 members. Both professional and laymen people of agriculture took part in the program, which included a re-

port on Range Camp activities, current range research in Texas, state planning, wills, income tax, ranch accounting and range management and wildlife. At a Friday night banquet Louis P. Merrill, former Regional Conservationist of the SCS, was principal speaker. Outgoing Chairman, Rudy Pederson, introduced new officers. On the Saturday morning program Jack M. Fletcher, incoming chairman, showed a ten-minute movie on mechanical control of brush and results of reseeding rangelands in South and Southwest Texas.

Activities planned by the group in 1958 include the annual Range Camp at Junction, Texas, which is attended by 30 FFA and 4-H boys annually. The annual convention of the group will be held in San Antonio on December 5 and 6. A number of field days are being planned with Vice-Chairman G. W. Thomas in charge of arrangements.

Contest Awards

The organization sponsors a special contest for college students. The contest is open each year to any college student majoring in agriculture and attending a Texas college. There is a junior and a senior award. The student presents a paper on some range

problem either of his experience or research to the contest committee. The awards were presented at the annual banquet.

The 1957 winners were: Senior award: Jerry Johnson, Eldorado; Junior award: Richard Hamby, San Angelo. Each student receives a framed award and a spur clip appropriately engraved on the back. The college which produces the senior award winner receives a rotating plaque with the name of college and student engraved. Both students plan to major in range management and Jerry plans to go back to the ranch. Richard plans to work with some of the government agencies.

The FFA boys of Sterling County have good reason to detest stray dogs. Damage to their club lambs was figured at \$300 after dogs had a two-hour session with the 30 fat lambs being fed for the coming show. All lambs were bitten and torn and four had to be destroyed. The remaining will not be fit to show.

Root plowing mesquite is quite likely to become a major occupation on West Texas ranches in the next few years. According to some ranchmen and range experts, the mesquite is the biggest menace to grass growth outside of drouth. The Cedar Springs Ranch near Junction is one of the Kimble County ranches planning to root plow mesquite.

Minutes of Woman's Auxiliary Meeting

December 3, 1957
San Antonio, Texas

THE WOMAN'S Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association met at 8:30 A.M. on December 3, 1957, at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Dick Prassel gave the invocation. The address of welcome came from Mrs. Richard Spence. Response was by Mrs. Hondo Crouch.

Mrs. Mark Browne, convention chairman, was introduced. Mrs. Prassel extended an invitation for the tea at the Witte Museum, Tuesday, December 3, from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. Mrs. Adolf Stieler announced that chances were being sold for the tablecloth that was to be given away during the banquet.

Peggy Seay, Miss Wool, reported on her trip to New York as guest of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

The president, Mrs. Adolf Stieler, opened the business meeting. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The annual reports of officers were as follows: Secretary, Mrs. Dick Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Hondo Crouch, reported we have \$399.67 in the auxiliary fund and \$5,201.13 in the wool promotion fund.

Finance—Mrs. R. R. Walston reported \$207.50 from the sale of lamb stickers.

Historian—Mrs. Rankin Kennedy gave her annual report.

Wool Promotion—Mrs. T. A. Kincaid, Jr., gave her report.

The president, Mrs. Stieler, gave her report and announced that Mrs. Kincaid would be wool promotion chairman for the coming year.

New Business—Mrs. John Alexander made a motion that the auxiliary repay Mrs. Stieler for her expenses to the national convention last year. Mrs. Kincaid seconded the motion. At Mrs. Stieler's request the motion was withdrawn.

Mrs. Kincaid made the motion that the auxiliary luncheon of Friday before the "Miss Wool Pageant" that night, be made an annual affair. It will be Dutch treat. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Brinkader thanked the auxiliary for the skirt Mrs. A. Stieler made for the Farm Bureau Queen.

Don Clark and John Spragins addressed the meeting and extended an invitation for the annual convention to be held in Dallas next year.

Mrs. E. P. Arneson gave a review of the play, "The Bells Are Ringing."

Resolutions thanking Frost Brothers, the Lone Star Brewery, San Antonio Livestock Market Institute, Alamo National Bank, Mrs. E. P. Arneson, Mrs. Mark Browne, Mrs. Richard Spence and Mrs. Dick Prassel were given by Mrs. Pat Rose, Jr. and Mrs. R. R. Coreth.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
MARVEL JONES

AMONG THE LADIES AT THE CONVENTION

(Top Photo)

People attended the Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association from all over the United States. Here Mrs. Hubert Bahr, with two of her three adopted children, Lou Anna and Alan, chats happily with Mrs. John Alexander, center, from Cherokee, and Mrs. P. K. McIntosh, right, from Eldorado. Mrs. Bahr is from South Dakota and was visiting Gay Sieker at Menard before coming on to the convention. She said, "We've had a marvelous time here. The children got to see the Alamo and learn more about Davy Crockett, we did a lot of Christmas shopping, and best of all we met so many lovely people."

Lou Anna and Alan have an older brother, Huey, who was up in the room watching TV. Alan was delighted at having his picture taken, but said, "Gee, this is terrible, Huey isn't here!"

(Second)

This happy group was just returning to the hotel with their purchases from a little shopping trip to one of the flower shops. Mrs. Mort Mertz, Big Lake, left, holds an attractive brass vase decorated with artificial grapes, while Mrs. Virgil Powell, San Angelo, carries a lovely bouquet of waxed roses. Right, Mrs. Pierce Hoggett, Junction, commented, "This has been one of the best conventions we've ever had. Every year they get better and better!"

(Third)

Mrs. John M. Treadwell, left, Menard, and Mrs. George Tomlinson, Del Rio, relax in the mezzanine lobby of the Gunter Hotel between sessions of the convention. Mrs. Treadwell said, "We have had a wonderful time at the convention. The Association accomplishes a great deal of good business for the sheep and goat raisers and we also enjoy meeting together."

Mrs. Tomlinson said enthusiastically, "It's been very nice. I've enjoyed the style show and the tea at the Museum and I sure have learned a lot, too. We all need to cooperate more and I would urge all the sheep and goat raisers who are not members



of the Association to join and attend the meeting. We need to stand together to get things accomplished and the right bills passed to benefit us. It is a wonderful organization and we can all benefit by attending the meetings."

(Fourth)

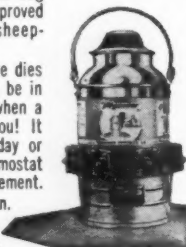
Everywhere we went at the Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention we saw happy, smiling faces. Here some of the past presidents of the Women's Auxiliary enjoy a happy hour at the past presidents breakfast in the Alamo Room of the Gunter Hotel. Looking from left to right we see gay smiles on Mrs. Guy Nations, Sweetwater; Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Junction; Mrs. Adolf Stieler, president of the Auxiliary; Mrs. Worth Evans, Fort Davis; Mrs. Walter Pfluger, Eden; Mrs. John Alexander, Cherokee, and Mrs. T. A. Kincaid, Ozona. We asked the ladies what they liked best about the convention and we got a unanimous answer from them, "All of it! We would like to tell every wife of all the sheep and goat raisers to join the Association and attend the meetings. They will not only enjoy them and have a wonderful time, but they will sure profit by attending the meetings. There are so many problems facing the sheep and goat raisers that we need the cooperation of all of them standing together to get something done."



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Texas Delaine News

By MRS. G. A. GLIMP

MANY OF the breeders who have been a little reluctant in the past to keep up the registration papers on their sheep are finding that is not a good policy. The demand for sheep, with the good rains, have been an encouraging factor for the breeder to straighten up his records and cull off the undesirables. This is a good policy, and let's keep it up. The past few years have been most trying ones, and we sincerely hope they are behind us; not to be repeated.

Harold Bragg has had his best sheep year, and the demands were so great that they dipped into what should have been his 1958 offering of rams. Harold isn't complaining over the sales, but he could have used more rams.

Mr. Sappington, too, has had an exceptionally good sheep year, and sold all the rams he had to offer this past year. He is in the midst of lambing, with grass and weeds, and grain fields to suffice their needs. The recent .80 of moisture is good insurance toward the fact that this may be the year he won't have to feed.

Edgar Glasscock of Sonora reports his area to be in the best condition in many years. The sheep situation is very promising, and their registered flock is on the increase. They plan to start in with the county and district

shows and make some of the major shows, too.

Many of the county shows and area and district shows will be the main events of the month. Many of these are short of the major livestock shows in numbers only. They represent much time, effort, and preparation and are certainly well worth the time spent at one. It is amazing how much progress is shown each year, so check your calendar of events and plan your itinerary to include as many of

BIG SHEEP SHOW AND RODEO PLANNED AT EL PASO

SUNNY EL PASO is looking forward to its Southwestern Livestock Show and Rodeo during Feb. 3-9 and from early indications by area sheepmen in the Open and Junior divisions, the sheep show is pointing toward an even greater number of entries than in '57.

R. E. Post, manager of the Chamber of Commerce livestock department, said that a highly successful sheep show in the Open Breeding and Junior Divisions was expected.

Among early entries in the Open Breeding division were: Donald Bradford of Menard with 9 Delaine-Merino; Bill Royal, Menard, with 11 Rambouillet; R. R. Walston, Menard, 1 Delaine-Merino; Beverly Walston, 5 Delaine-Merino; Kelly Murphey, Seminole, 2 Southdown, and R. L. Steen and Son, Goldthwaite, 9 Southdown.

Competition is expected to be keen again this year in the Junior Sheep Division. In 1957 the Grand Champion Lamb, a 95 lb. Southdown, fed by Carolyn Branch, Rankin, sold for \$665. The Reserve Grand Champion, a 90 lb. Southdown, fed by Bobby Rawlings of Marfa, brought \$517.50. The Fine Wool Champion was fed by Virginia Harral of Rankin and brought \$420.75.

"The El Paso sheep show is known for the high quality animals exhibited here," said Post, "and we have been expanding and providing the best facilities for all animals that qualify to show here."

He said that more room would be available this year at the Pass of the North due to a just-finished \$122,000 International Range Bull barn. "There is also the possibility that we may have to start a Ram Sale here due to successes in the Open Breeding show," said Post.

"We've proved through our Bull Sale, too, which last year brought \$71,000, that we are in the right place to better serve ranchers so there's no reason why we shouldn't also have an optimistic outlook for the sheep show," he said. Post believes that El Paso's geographical location is perfect for continuing growth of sheep shows and sales.

Among Open Champions shown in '57 were Rambouillets exhibited by Miles Pierce of Alpine and Southdowns by Duron Howard of Byars, Oklahoma.

these as possible. We hope to see many of the breeders at the local shows and are certainly hoping you will attend the major shows.

We welcome Norman C. Kohls, Gilbert Moldenhaur of Boerne, and Delmond Rosenkranz and Gail Creek of Copperas Cove to our membership roster, and hope to see them at some of the above mentioned events.

The annual director's meeting was postponed last month, and we are hoping to combine the director's meeting and sale meeting. This date has not been confirmed as yet, but more news on this will be available later.

Adding color to the show and providing Western entertainment for the exhibitors will be the 20th Annual Championship Rodeo which will run Feb. 5-9 with 6 performances. The Beutler-produced show will feature fresh strings of ornery stock and World Champion cowboys in a battle against the clock.

TRAILER CHUTE SALE GOOD

THE GRAY Trailer Company, whose unique trailer suspension patent has won them lots of business, is doing a good job with their new portable loading chute trailer. This chute can be adjusted for single and double deck sheep truck and is also suitable for loading cattle and other livestock. "You can ship out a truck load and carry the wormies or cut backs in the chute-trailer itself to the trap where you want them." In addition to trailer sales all over the Southwest, Jack Jolley, manager, reports a trailer loading chute sale to the University of Louisiana — another sale through the Sheep and Goat Raiser advertising.

NEW BOOKLET

WHAT KIND of parts service should a machine owner expect from a dealer? This question is answered in "Here's Something Worth Thinking About," an eight-page booklet released by Caterpillar.

Written in narrative form, it tells the story of how one contractor is keeping operating costs down by using the facilities and services offered by Caterpillar dealers.

Illustrated throughout with photographs and drawings, the booklet includes a discussion of parts quality, parts inventory for both current and non-current machines, shop facilities and field service, parts delivery and the qualifications of Dealer parts and service personnel.

Copies of "Here's Something Worth Thinking About" are available in English or Spanish versions from The Advertising Department, Wm. K. Holt Machinery Co., Box 658, San Antonio, Texas.

The International Range Bull Sale

February 6, 1958

In the New \$122,000 Building and Auction Arena

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350 Registered Bulls

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**26 Pens of 3
52 Pens of 5
12 Singles**

In conjunction with the
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February 3-9, 1958**

For catalogue write: R. E. Post, Manager
310 San Francisco El Paso, Texas

GRAZINGS

By the EDITOR

MISTAKES

ONE EDITOR says he always insists that his printer make a few typographical errors in order that he can be sure of pleasing everyone, even that fellow always hunting for mistakes. In this magazine that is absolutely unnecessary—they are provided without assistance on the part of the editor.

It is Mr. King's contention that we got all mixed up in saying that the drouth is broken. R. R. King lives out south of Bakersfield, which is west of the Pecos, and he says that out there the drouth definitely hasn't broken or even bent. He ought to know as he is the one paying the feed bill—and the lease. Now here's the rub, says King. That landlord of his living in California reads in this magazine that everything is wetsy-betsy in West Texas—namely that we've all had rain and grass is growing high, wide and handsome. So, how about a higher lease or something?

So, before Mr. King does something drastic we hasten to add that in this big Southwestern area rain and snow have fallen in copious amounts on practically everybody but Mr. King and his neighbors in Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico.

So, here's hoping that it rains out there, too. California land owner, please note!

HORSE FEATHERS

ROY ROGERS was in Dallas the other day inspecting the outlaw gun collection described in last month's magazine article "Killer Guns." He was searching for and found authentic guns of a pioneer era.

I did not get to discuss a subject which should interest him and a lot of other motion picture and TV artists and producers. Wish I could have emphasized the disgust of old timers and the shame that should be heaped upon the mockery of truth and accuracy rampant in the so-called historical horse operas cluttering movie and television screens.

The westerns in which Roy and many other stars have become identified are so garbled in fact as to be silly. Imagine a cowboy of the immediate past Civil War period accoutered in 1950 dude western attire! But this is forced on the public!

One complainant on such going on points out that a hell-roaring cowboy hero of a pre-1880 story snorts and shoots at a fast gallop over the TV screen on a saddle "that wasn't even designed 'til the 1920's." The gun which pokes holes in an assortment of well dressed men wasn't even known in that day and time. The bridle on the horse is a modern-day Hollywood parade production.

Such travesty on history! The height of foolishness has been reached in the TV and movie accounts of Roy Bean, "one of the most worthless scoundrels ever to call West Texas his home." That Roy Bean was anything but a hero, a Robin Hood of the

Pecos, and an expert gun man is admitted by all who knew him—and there are some who knew him quite well. That he is given glorification in the TV and movies of the day is bad enough as he was in fact just a "beer-guzzling old reprobate." However, when the movies have him rescuing a lovely, well-coiffured damsel from a burning corn field near Langtry, we gag!

Glorifying the murderous life of the simple-minded Billy the Kid is preposterous and just about unbelievable, but making Roy Bean a silk-top-hatted hero . . . !

We agree with others who cherish the memory of the pioneer west that it is a shame that history is being so prostituted to the careless and money-mad entertainment industry when it would be so easy and simple to make the stories factual in locale, accouterments and costume and give some heed to the facts surrounding the historical characters whose names they use so recklessly.

A SIGN?

WHILE THERE are some ranchmen in West Texas and New Mexico who deny upon very good reasoning that the drouth is broken, there is one sign that indicates that it at least is bending some. The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association in recent convention decided that thieving is becoming so bad that it has posted a \$500 reward for help leading to the arrest and conviction of thieves unfortunate enough to get caught with Association member-owned livestock.

Now, our assistant editor in charge of big objections reports that out his way Snakeroot Carter, the County Agent, has come up with a batch of sound advice. Snakeroot says not to waste time rustlin' less'n you're dead sure you've got enough feed to see 'em through the winter.

There's been some rustlin' — so somebody's got some feed for the winter, if Snakeroot's advice is being followed. So some places the drouth's been broken. We hope.

BILL LEFTWICH COVER

THROUGH NO fault of his the signature of Bill Leftwich of Pecos was left off of the front cover illustration of last month. We think the cover was quite pretty as was that which appeared simultaneously on the front cover of the Cattleman, giving this young artist a double-barreled shot in the livestock magazine cover field for December.

Bill recently brought in a copy of his new book, "Trails Along the Pecos," which is exactly what it says—tracks of the old timers in early Pecos days—and right interesting, too. This is Bill's third effort. The first was his book, "The Cow Killers," a story of his work with the Aftosa Commission in Mexico, in collaboration with Fred Gipson. It's a dandy book.

"Bracero" is a Spanish language book aimed at giving the Mexican worker an idea of what it is all about. Employers buy it and benefit. The Mexicans like the booklet and the sketches in it.

More power to this western artist and author.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP SHOW -- 1957

Sydney's annual sheep show in June brought together some of the best of the 140 million sheep in Australia. Experts said the quality of most breeds at this year's show is the best on record. Wool is likely to earn Australia about 450 million pounds Australian (one billion dollars) this year. Pictures show:



1. The champion Merino fine wool ram entered by Merryville Pty., Ltd.



2. The champion Merino superfine wool ram entered by T. Starr and Sons.



3. Dorset horned rams lined up for the judges. Both first and second prizes were awarded to entries exhibited by Marylebone Pty., Ltd., of Cudal, New South Wales. The rams were in the under 1½ years old section.



Kit contains special marking ink, dies (1/4" and 3/8") plus NEW tong with concealed spring to prevent pinching; deeper throat for use from any angle; Digits changed individually from front. \$4.00 and up according to numbers or letters wanted.

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Management of The Farm Flock

By JOE H. DIXON

Care of Sheep During Cold Weather

Trimming Wool Around The Head

MANY OF our breeding ewes, and even many lambs on feed, will do much better through the winter months, if the wool is trimmed from around the eye. For feeder lambs it is perhaps better still to shear the entire head to prevent wool blindness.

The flock can graze and move around much better if they can see well, and you may be surprised at how much better they will do.

It also pays well to tag or clean up behind, the sheep that are dirty. A few hours spent from time to time, trimming the wool around the head and eyes and tagging the flock will insure better returns from your flock.

Look to the Future—Keep Wool Clean

During the winter months, there are usually a few days of rough weather when it is best to feed the flock in the barn or shed if possible.

When putting out feed in a trough or feed rack, try to be careful not to spill the feed over the heads and necks of the sheep. Grain and hay that works into the fleece is only feed wasted, and helps to make a bad looking fleece at shearing time.

Your wool buyer will pay you more money for clean wool and will tell you the importance of keeping the fleeces free from chaff and dirt whenever possible.

Many farm flocks pick up a lot of burrs and stickers during the fall of the year running in the fields and pastures. Unless these burrs are removed before shearing time chances are you will be severely docked by your wool buyer, when you are ready to put it on the market.

It is rather difficult work to burr the flock, but if your flock is small, there is usually time during the winter months when this work can be done.

Behind the Scenes at Our Big Shows

The Southwest's big winter show circuit is drawing closer week by week. Starting with Fort Worth's Exposition in late January, the others—El Paso, San Antonio, Houston and San Angelo . . . follow closely in that order.

There is an immense amount of work to be done by the show officials and superintendents in preparing for these major shows each year. If you are planning on exhibiting any livestock at any of these shows you can lighten their work considerably by reading the rules and regulations in their premium lists and then following them closely.

Entries should be sent in on time, before the entries are supposed to close, so they may be entered in the official livestock catalog of the show. The official catalogs usually give the exhibitor's name and address, together with the animal's name or number, and the number of the class the individual or group is supposed to show in.

On the whole, most livestock superintendents are doing their utmost to look after the exhibitor's interests while at the show and to make their stay a pleasant one.

Upon your arrival at the show with your livestock, always take time to try to find the correct location of your pens before unloading. This may save you from rebedding and changing your location the next morning. It also saves a lot of confusion, when another exhibitor finds you in the pens assigned to him. Pen assignments are not always available if you arrive with your truck at night but in some instances the superintendent leaves the pen assignments with one of the old exhibitors in the barn so that late arrivals may secure their proper locations.

Out-of-state sheep exhibitors should always take the precaution to apply for a permit from the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, 3320 West 7th, Fort Worth 7, Texas, before shipping or trucking to the shows. All livestock shipments should be accompanied with official health certificates when entering the shows.

Leading Breeds on Display

Most of the leading breeds that are popular in the Southwest are classified at these shows. It is both educational and popular to the crowds passing through the sheep barns to see several different breeds on exhibition.

Rambouillet and Delaines are listed at practically all Texas sheep shows. The medium wool breeds are also well represented by Hampshires, Suffolks, Shropshires and Southdowns. Other breeds listed at some of the shows are Corriedales, Columbias, Montadales, Cheviots and Dorsets. Most every breed has a following and are more or less popular in certain localities for some special reason.

The Dorset breed will be making their first appearance at the Fort Worth and Houston shows in a good many years. At one time they were classified at the Fort Worth show, back when it was held at the Northside Coliseum, several years ago. Dorsets are very popular in Oklahoma and other sections of the South, where they are used for cross-breeding.

Exhibitors Busy on Show Day

Generally speaking, if you want to talk sheep with the breeders, perhaps the best time is after the judging is over. Until the showing is over, many exhibitors and helpers are busy preparing their sheep to enter the show ring and you will find most of them trimming and blocking.

Getting the show sheep in and out of the ring on show day is hard work as there are many different classes and groups that come before the judge. Several breeders exchange help with exhibitors of other breeds, therefore it usually keeps all hands busy until the showing is over.

Once the judging is completed ex-

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SWIFT'S PREMIUM STEAKS

POPULAR WITH
RANCHMEN FOR 32 YEARS

hibitors find plenty of time, when they welcome the opportunity to talk sheep and about your farm flock problems.

Most breeders are much concerned with the sheep industry as a whole and gladly answer your questions, and can offer helpful suggestions in caring for your flock.

Why—Covers on Show Sheep?

Perhaps one question is asked more than any other in the sheep barn each year—why are so many of the sheep covered with blankets? The exhibitors should not be too amused at this simple inquiry from people interested in sheep for it is a logical question to one not familiar with showing sheep.

The covers or blankets are used on several of the medium wool breeds to protect the fresh trim on the sheep and it also helps to keep the fleece clean and in better condition. They are not wearing the covers to keep them warm as many people suspect. Some exhibitors even use hoods in addition to the blankets to protect the face covering and wool on the necks.

Before entering the show ring the blankets are removed and the sheep present a much neater appearance when they come before the judge. While many of the show sheep look much alike under their blankets and covers in the pens, it does not take a keen judge long to see a decided difference in many of the animals when they line up in the ring.

The fine wool breeds, Rambouillet, Delaine and Corriedales are shown for the most part, without blankets. Usually in this section of the Southwest,

these breeds are shown with a much greater length of staple than the medium wool breeds. If you want to look at a real beautiful fleece, you will find it among the fine wool breeds.

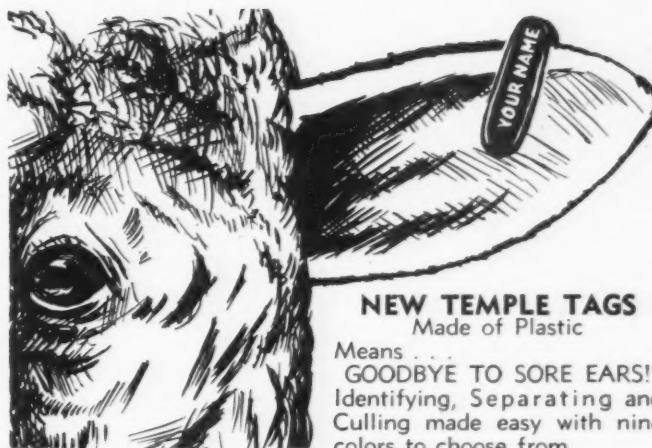
Judges Often Have Tough Job

Livestock judges at our major shows many times find a rugged job confronting them in a lot of classes. Competition is keen and close on many occasions at our big shows and only one animal in the class can be the blue ribbon winner.

Most judges are selected for our major shows after their records have been closely screened by the show management. If they are not considered efficient in every way they are not selected to do the work.

After all, judging is only one man's opinion, so if you cannot always agree with the judge's opinion, do not feel to bad about it. The truth of the matter is in my opinion that very few of our best judges all see animals alike. If you have the winner in a class, perhaps you have the best sheep, then again you may be holding the one the judge likes best.

So, after all, if you plan to be successful in the show ring it will pay you well in the long run to learn early in the game to be a good loser and a good winner. Decisions sometimes are hard to take and understand but remember there are always other shows and other judges. When you have an individual that can win its class under several good judges, you may be sure you have an outstanding animal.



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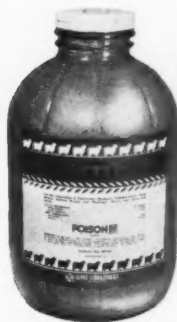
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SPECIAL
BOLUSES



PINK DRENCH



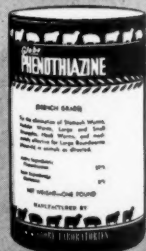
CLOSTRIDIUM
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Kansas City Denver Little Rock Memphis
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Official Minutes

(Continued from page 8)

about the same as usual and are less than the amount budgeted for it.

Legislative and Field Work, \$166.66, is a carry-over from last year and was paid for legal representation in Washington.

The \$2,510.77 does not give a true picture of expenditures on wool and mohair promotion. Included in that amount is \$1,000.00 sent to the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association for mohair promotion through their Miss Mohair program. Not shown in receipts is \$3,200.00 received by the Woman's Auxiliary from the American Sheep Producers Council and which they turned over to the Association for use on the Miss Wool program. That amount, plus \$1,064.00 left over from the old Wool Promotion Account would be added to the \$2,510.77, making a total of approximately \$6,700.00 spent on wool and mohair promotion.

Four-H Club expenditures are about the amount budgeted.

The \$78.00 for National Livestock Tax work was all that remained of our last quota to the National Livestock Tax Committee.

Miscellaneous includes expenditures for flowers and other memorials, employee bonds, insurance, dues to BCD and Good Neighbor Council and others, rent on postage machine, rent on post office box, safe deposit box rent at San Angelo National Bank.

These regular Association expenditures total \$28,678.87. Added to that figure are two payments to the National Wool Growers Association; \$10,904.00 for our 1956 quota which was not paid until January of this year, and \$5,406.00 for one-half of our 1957 quota which was paid last month.

This makes a grand total of \$44,988.87 paid out during our 1957 fiscal year.

On the next page are shown the Special Accounts. Under Wool Promotion is the \$1,064.06 mentioned a minute ago. That was the last of the funds raised by the old 5c per bag allocation. It is closed out now.

The Warehouse Travel Account was money actually belonging to the wool and mohair warehouses who paid it in about five years ago for travel by Association officers on business of a warehouse nature. Since the warehouses have now organized their own association we were instructed last year to send that fund over to them. It has been done.

We still have \$3,023.55 sent in by members two and three years ago for lamb promotion but not used.

The Association Gate Sign Account is still a negative one. In other words, we still have to sell or rent out an additional \$69.92 worth to break even on them. When that is done we will still have a few signs left.

The next two pages show dues receipts by warehouses (not shown here). Please keep this in mind in making comparisons with collections by the warehouses last year; there are 12 to 16 million pounds of wool and about seven million pounds of mohair still unsold. Also, in making a comparison all the 1956 clip as well as part of the 1955 clip sold last year.

Since the books were closed on October 31 we have received dues checks from Del Rio Wool and Mohair Company and Ozona Wool and Mohair Company.

There has been one other casualty of this drought—our membership. It is down considerably below what it was in 1948 when I started work with the Association. I hope there is no relationship between the two, however. Sheep numbers are down in a larger proportion. At the beginning of this year membership stood at a little over 5,700 and month by month has averaged 5,581 during the year. We removed a large number from the rolls late in the year for non-payment of dues and on October 31 this year there were 4,756 active paid-up members. That number will increase as dues on the unsold wool and mohair come in.

I hope it will increase even greater as overall industry conditions improve with the improvement in range conditions.

Illustrated Program Feature

President Kincaid introduced Dr. T. R. Timm, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A. & M. College. Dr. Timm and his staff presented an illustrated program on "How Much Is Texas Agriculture Worth to Texas Business and Industry?"

Auxiliary Report

Mrs. Adolf Stieler presented her report as president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Association.

Committee Reports

Jim Gray, Extension Animal Husbandman, reporting under the Wool Committee. Fred Earwood, Chairman, explained how the new shearing school would be handled in cooperation with the Texas Education Agency.

L. M. Stephens, Chairman of Membership and Dues Section, said dues collections were low but mainly because of so much unsold wool and mohair.

CHAMPION RAMBOUILLETS AT SANDHILLS SHOW

James Mann and Kenny Mann, 15- and 13-year-old sons of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Mann of Big Lake showed the Champion and Reserve Champion Rambouillet Rams at Odessa, December 31, to start the 1958 season with a bang. The rams are of the King Altuda breeding of Miles Pierce, Alpine.

Mr. Earwood discussed the wool market in general. He said the down trend in business and the stock market were hurting the wool business. He suggested that the Association should recognize those warehouse individuals who make the dues deductions.

Mr. Kincaid, in reporting for Virgil Powell, Chairman, Livestock Committee, reported that lamb promotion was now being handled by the ASPC.

Ed Mayer, Jr., Chairman, Livestock Theft Section, told of committee decision regarding Association offer of a \$500.00 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of livestock thieves. He also told of discussion of a trespass law and the need for it.

Mark Browne reported good interest in the Predatory Animal Section.

Lance Sears, Chairman, General Affairs Committee, called on his section chairman for reports. Horace Fawcett reported that everything possible was being done on tax work. J. F. Davis, Chairman, Traffic Section, said the TSGRA and the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association should work together before the Railroad Commission to get livestock truck rates reduced. O. D. Dooley, Chairman, Mexican Labor Section, told of difficulties of getting sufficient braceros under the Mexican five percent plan. Mr. Kincaid told of new Texas Agricultural Employers Conference and its financial help to a cotton organization in its suit with the Labor Department.

Miles Pierce, Chairman, College, Research and Extension Section, told of the new Range Management contest and the wool short course and their recommendation that the Extension Service hire five new specialists.

For the Water Committee Chairman J. B. McCord, Lance Sears said the committee would propose a resolution commending the recent legislature for its water program.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were presented by Edwin Mayer, Sr., and on motion and second were adopted:

(1) **The American Way**—We emphatically and unequivocally affirm our support of those basic democratic principles of human freedom and free enterprise upon which this nation was founded and upon which it has grown to greatness. We pledge our allegiance to those principles. We condemn and oppose all efforts upon the part of any individual or groups thereof to sway our people from those principles or to attempt to move our country any closer to socialism and its companion, communism. We oppose any appeasement whatsoever with communism wherever it may be found.

We firmly believe that we must be eternally vigilant to protect the rights of our state and local governments against the further expansion of the authority of the Federal Government. On the contrary, we feel that the Federal Government should withdraw from all fields of endeavor that can be handled locally. To quote a great patriot, "That government govern best, which governs least."

We believe that no workers should be coerced into joining any union or deprived of his right to work by reason of failure to become a member of any organization. We recommend legislation to terminate the exemption of Labor Unions from anti-trust laws.

We feel that the evils which are upon us are our own fault and stem from lack of vigilance. To correct this, every citizen must take more interest in politics. Join a political party—either party—and be active therein. Attend its meetings and conventions and vote in the primaries. Be an influence for good.

We oppose Federal aid to education and socialized medicine.

We recommend that all financial foreign aid be discontinued.

(2) **Livestock Sanitary Commission**—The proper and adequate financing of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission is a problem that is of extreme importance to all ranchmen. An efficient livestock commission is an

absolute essential to our industry, and efficiency cannot be obtained without proper and adequate financing by the state.

Livestock sanitation is, in essence, a public health problem, and, as such, is of vital interest to all the people of the state, since it affects the health of all.

We respectfully recommend to the legislature of Texas, that adequate funds be provided to enable the Livestock Sanitary Commission to discharge the important and vital duties that are its obligation, including the campaigns to eradicate diseases that are a danger to human health and the prevention of the recurrence of these diseases.

(3) **Blow Fly**—Be it resolved that this organization urge that a program be started toward eradication of the Blow Fly (screw worm) by local, state, and Federal governments coordinated with the Mexican Government. We also urge the Federal Government to coordinate with the Mexican Government in eradicating the fever tick.

(4) **Resolution on Packer Consent Decree**—In February, 1920, the United States filed a petition in equity against the four leading packing firms, viz: Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Wilson & Company, and Cudahy Packing Company, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. In the petition the defendants were accused of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in a number of different ways. The defendants filed answers to the complaints denying that they had violated any of the provisions of the law. For various reasons the packers consented to the entry of the decree but insisted that such consent did not constitute an admission of the charges made in the complaint. The decree prohibits the packers from holding any interest in any public stock yard market company, stock yard terminal railroad, or stock yard market newspaper or journal in the United States; enjoins them from dealing in or from using their distributing facilities in handling many foods, including fish, vegetables, fruits, confectionary, syrups, soft drinks, preserves, jellies, spices, flour, sugar, rice, cereals, grain, certain types of drinks and many other items; it prohibits them from owning 50% or more of the voting stock of any corporation dealing in certain non-meat foods and food products; enjoins them from owning and operating or conducting retail meat markets; prohibits them from holding any interest in any public cold storage warehouse; and enjoins them from engaging in business in fresh milk and cream.

Since the entering of the decree in 1929, the packers have faithfully observed the provisions of the decree. During that time the meat industry has become very highly competitive. It has grown to such proportions that we feel that it would be impossible, or at least highly unlikely, that the four packers could control the meat industry or reduce competition in non-meat foods. The census bureau in latest figures available, reports that there are now more than 2,300 meat packing plants other than those owned by the packers named in the suit. The Department of Agriculture reported that there were 3,200 livestock slaughtering establishments in 1955, excluding establishments slaughtering less than 300,000 pounds of live weight per year. Since the decree was entered in 1929, a substantial number of large and very profitable firms have grown to a position of great strength in every food line and every level of the food industry, only a few of which were in existence in 1920. There are a number of food companies as large or larger than the packers, as far as net assets are concerned, one of which, in 1955 had sales of over 4 billion, 300 million dollars. None of these companies are affected by the consent decree and therefore are at liberty to buy, slaughter, process and retail meats in direct competition to the four packers which are prohibited from entering the general food business.

We believe that a prosperous meat packing industry is necessary for the good of our own ranching business. We furthermore, believe that if the four packers were released from some of their restrictions of the original Packer Consent Decree that their business would

become more profitable and they would be in a better position to bid on our livestock. The four packers named above have filed a motion and petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for modification of the decree entered by consent on February 27, 1920. This suit is known as "Equity No. 38623." In this petition, the packers request the court to modify the decree to enable them to engage in the business of handling all the food commodities which was denied them in their original decree; to permit them to use their distributing facilities in handling any of the non-meat commodities just referred to; to permit them to own and operate retail meat markets; and to engage in the business of handling fresh milk and cream.

We therefore urge the Attorney General of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States to consent to the modification of the Packer Consent Decree as petitioned in the suit now pending in court which will place the packers on a basis of equality with their competitors. We instruct the officers of the Association to mail copies of this resolution to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General and to the Texas Congressional Delegation.

(6) **Regulation of Foreign Commerce**—We have witnessed with increasing concern the shift of power over the regulations of our foreign commerce from the hands of Congress to the Executive Branch wherein the Department of State is the dominating influence in the field of foreign affairs.

This shift in power is in direct conflict with the Constitution which fixes the regulation of foreign trade as a clear responsibility of Congress and is therefore destructive of the American system under which the responsiveness of the elected representatives of the people to the voters is a basic principle.

The evils of Executive domination in this field have become manifest in the overriding priority given to foreign interests in the predominant rejection by the Executive of recommendations issued by the Tariff Commission, an arm of Congress, in support of domestic producers, thus downgrading our own claims and raising above them hoped-for diplomatic advantages.

When Congress loses the authority of its voice in matters so vital as the progress and welfare of basic agricultural and industrial operations it necessarily becomes a matter of the highest concern to see that the shift of power be reversed.

We call attention not only to the production of wool in Texas, the volume of which has been shrinking relentlessly while imports of wools and manufactures of wool produced more cheaply abroad have risen and displaced more and more of our products, but also to the production of oil which has been and continues to be similarly menaced. We call attention to the growing chemical industry of the state, to the great cattle industry, and the fruit and vegetable crops of the Rio Grande Valley, all of which are confronted in greater or lesser degree by the constant threat or actuality of low-priced imports. Bear in mind that all of our ranch products—wool, mohair, lamb, beef, hides, oil—need, and have, tariff protection. But unless we restore tariff matters to the direct and exclusive control of Congress, we are going to lose that protection.

The restoration of the untrammeled authority of Congress over the regulation of foreign commerce requires:

1. Defeat of the legislation that proposes United States membership in the OTC (Organization for Trade Cooperation). Approval of such membership would produce the result of confirming the transfer of power over the regulation of foreign commerce from the Congress to the State Department and thence into an international body sitting in Geneva in which the United States would have one vote in thirty-seven;

2. Elimination of the Presidential veto over Tariff Commission recommendations under the Escape Clause and Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Wherefore, we call upon the members of



—PHOTO BY KELTON

Congress from the State of Texas to vote against the OTC bill and to support legislation that provides for the submission of Tariff Commission recommendations to the Congress for disposition instead of to the President.

(7) **Carpet Wool Tariff**—We stoutly reaffirm our unqualified opposition to the Carpet Wool Bill, RH 2151, or any similar bill which would remove all import duties on wool up to 46¢ or 48¢.

(8) **Wool Upholstery**—The livestock business is one of the principal industries of the State of Texas and wool and mohair are two of the principal sources of income to the livestock industry, particularly the sheep and goat industry. Increased use of wool and mohair is of great concern to this Association.

The State of Texas purchases numerous automobiles for official use. We knew that if wool or mohair upholstery is used in all automobiles supplied the State it will be of great benefit to our industry.

We therefore request and urge the Honorable Price Daniel, Governor of the State of Texas, and the Board of Control to insist upon wool or mohair fabrics in upholstery for automobiles purchased by the State of Texas for official use.

We respectfully request all the manufacturers of automobiles to return to the use of wool and mohair fabric for the upholstery material in their cars. We would like to point out to them the excellent qualities possessed by wool and mohair which make it admirably suitable for the purpose. It is strong and wears well; it lends itself nicely to being shaped to fit various contours; it is soft and pliable and is therefore comfortable to ride on; it does not generate large amounts of static electricity; it does not get extremely hot in the sun nor extremely cold in the winter; it takes dyes beautifully, therefore lending itself to gorgeous color schemes; in a word, it is the finest upholstery material available and of course nothing quite measures up to wool.

(9) **Depletion Allowance**—The discovery and production of petroleum, natural gas, and other minerals has been and continues to be of great benefit to farmers and ranchers and the entire agriculture industry, not only in Texas but throughout the nation.

If the present Federal Income Tax Depletion Allowances from the production of petroleum, natural gas, and other minerals is reduced, the exploration, discovery, and production of these substances will in the future be discouraged and seriously curtailed.

Therefore, the Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association is opposed to any change in Federal Income Tax law which will reduce or eliminate the present depletion allowances from income derived from the production of petroleum, natural gas, and other minerals.

(10) **Trespass Law**—Due to the inadequacy of the present trespass law, this Association respectfully asks the Legislature of Texas to enact a trespass law that will protect the ranchers and landowners of Texas.

(11) **Farm-to-Market Roads**—We urge the continuance of the present farm-to-market road construction program and oppose any attempt to decrease appropriations for that purpose.

Rights-of-way for Federal projects should be purchased by the State Highway Departments rather than by counties.

(12) **Conservation and Use of Water**—We commend the Texas Legislature for requiring that any plans evolved by the Planning Division of the Board of Water Engineers must be submitted to the Legislature for approval before they become effective.

We support the principle that diffused water belongs on the land on which it falls.

We urge the continuance of the provision of law which permits a landowner to build dams to impound not to exceed 200 acre feet capacity without obtaining a permit of any kind. We oppose the provision of law which restricts the use of that water as we feel that water stored behind retention dams located outside stream beds should be available to the landowner for any beneficial use. We urge the Legislature to amend the present law to embody these ideas.

(13) **Rural Electric Cooperatives**—Under present state law, Rural Electric Cooperatives are prohibited from accepting as members anyone who is or ever has been a customer of a privately-owned power company, even though such customer voluntarily desires to join the Rural Electric Cooperative. Under certain conditions electric cooperatives are prohibited from serving some rural areas. We hold this to be unfair and un-American.

We believe that Rural Electric Cooperatives should have equal rights with any electric power suppliers in rural areas; that such cooperatives should be permitted to serve any areas in which the cooperative may have lines which may thereafter be annexed to municipalities, provided that such municipality shall grant a franchise to the cooperative, failing which, the cooperative shall have ten years in which to move out of any area which has become annexed by a municipality.

We request the State Legislature to amend present laws to remove all inequities detrimental to electric cooperatives and to incorporate specifically the relief outlined above.

(14) **Freight Rates**—The President of this Association is directed to appoint a committee to meet with the Railroad Commission of Texas to seek a reduction in trucking rates on ranch and farm products. A request should be made of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association to cooperate with us in this effort and to have Charles Stewart work on this committee.

(15) **Weather Stations**—We respectfully request the U. S. Weather Bureau to reconsider its decision to close several official weather stations in West Texas. Weather information is vital to agriculture anywhere and we in West Texas need it as much as any other section. Our ranchmen are as economy-minded as any other group but not to the extent of passively submitting to the elimination of vital services. We ask our Congressmen to use their influence with the Weather Bureau to maintain

their West Texas stations and to reopen those that have been closed.

(16) **Cooperation Among Agricultural Organizations**—We express our sincere gratitude to the many other agricultural organizations which have cooperated so magnificently with us in helping us to solve our problems. We commend this spirit of mutual aid and pledge our efforts in this direction so far as feasible.

(17) **Appreciation**—We express our most sincere thanks to the people of San Antonio for their hospitality. We are deeply indebted to the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce; to the San Antonio Livestock Market Institute; to the Lone Star Brewing Company; to Dr. Charles H. Heimsath; to the Honorable John A. Daniels; to our speakers, Senator Ralph Yarborough, Max Schmitt, Don Clyde, R. M. Dixon, and W. N. Stokes; Kenneth Quast, the Task Force from the A. & M. College Staff, and all others who contributed in any manner to our successful convention. To all of these good people, we assure you of our deep appreciation for assisting us with our Association business, for furnishing such delightful entertainment, and for making our visit to your fair city such an enjoyable one.

There was discussion on the Livestock Theft resolution. A motion to increase the reward to \$1,000 was defeated. On motion made and seconded the following resolution was passed: "Be it resolved that the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association offer a reward of \$500.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing livestock from one of its members. Law officers are excluded from this offer. A notice of this reward is to be mailed to all the weekly and daily newspapers in the sheep and goat producing area of Texas."

On motion and second the resolution on extension of the Wool Act was passed as follows:

"We urge the Texas delegation in Congress to vigorously work for the extension of the National Wool Act without amendment. Should the National Wool Act be extended, then we ask Congress to require the Secretary of Agriculture to call a referendum under the provisions of Section 708 of the Act."

Mohair Resolution—"Whereas, San Angelo widely advertises itself as 'Wool and Mohair Capital of the World,' and is the headquarters of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association and has located within its boundaries some of the largest wool and mohair warehouses in the state, and,

"Whereas, San Angelo is building one of the most modern, unique and complete high school plants in the country and one which will attract widespread national interest through school and architectural journals, and,

"Whereas, mohair is unsurpassed in beauty and durability,

"Now, therefore be it resolved that the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Association request the San Angelo School Board to require that mohair upholstery be used on the auditorium seats."

On motion and second, the resolution on Reduction of Income Taxes was passed as follows:

"We believe that the income tax law, in its present form, is one of the most iniquitous pieces of legislation on the national statute books. When this law was passed, the proponents of it repeatedly assured the country that the rate of tax would be set at about 2% and would never go higher than 5%. Today we find the top bracket at 91%, which means that the incomes in the highest bracket are virtually confiscated. A taxpayer in the lowest income bracket is taxed at the rate of 20%. This virtually means that the citizens of this country work four days for themselves and then one day for the National Government.

"We believe that this excessively high rate of taxation is unduly burdensome and severely restricts the expansion of business. We feel that if a man can make several hundred percent on capital put into a risky undertaking which succeeds, he may be inclined to take many such risks. But if he knows that any winnings will be mostly absorbed by income taxes, while any losses will be strictly his, he will of course stick to investments which he considers gilt-edged and oftentimes tax-free.

"We further believe that such taxation will eventually lead the country to Socialism or even Communism. The Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx outlining the course to be followed in destroying the capitalistic or private enterprise systems and substituting Communism contains the following two planks:

1. "A heavy, progressive or graduated income tax."

2. "Abolition of all right of inheritance."

"There has been introduced into Congress what is known as the Dirksen-Gwinn Amendment to the Constitution. Briefly, this amendment would abolish the right of the Federal Government to tax inheritances or gifts, thereby leaving this source of revenue to the various states where it would be effectively controlled by competition among the states. The amendment would limit the income tax rate to 25% except that if it became necessary to raise the tax above that rate, there could not be more than a 15 percentage point spread between the high rate and the low rate. In other words, when the maximum rate is 25% there is no minimum rate but if the maximum rate is raised above 25% then there must be established a minimum rate which can be no more than 15 percentage points below the maximum rate. In time of great national emergency, these limitations could be exceeded by a three-fourths majority vote by both houses of Congress.

"We now urge the Texas Delegation in Congress to vigorously work for the adoption of the Dirksen-Gwinn Amendment, believing that any loss of revenue now obtained through the present excessively high and confiscatory rates, will be more than compensated for by the revenue that the lower rates will provide, due to the stimulation of business by the adoption of this amendment."

After considerable discussion and on a motion made and seconded the resolution on Wool Quotas was passed as follows:

"We are wholeheartedly in accord with the Presidential order of September 28, 1956, involving the Geneva Reservation providing increased ad valorem tariff rates on imports of

woolen and worsted fabrics when imports reach a figure in excess of five percent of United States average production during the past three calendar years. Continued application of this reservation is vital to our domestic wool manufacturers facing growing competition from cheaply produced imports. Since certain groups seeking financial gain and trade advantage from increased wool cloth imports are attempting to cripple the Geneva Reservation, we urge the President of the United States to assist in our efforts to defeat the attempts now being made to circumvent and evade this just reservation."

President Kincaid recognized Brooks Sweeten, President, Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association.

On motion by Penrose Metcalfe and a second a rising vote of thanks was given Virgil Powell, the retiring first vice president.

Executive Secretary Williams read the proposed constitutional amendment regarding election of directors which was approved at the September Directors meeting. On motion made and seconded it was adopted.

Executive Secretary Williams read the proposed constitutional amendment as follows:

"Presidential Term—Article VII, Section 2. The term of office of the President shall be for one year, but a president may be re-elected to succeed himself for one consecutive term only."

This was approved at the September Directors meeting. On motion made and seconded it was adopted.

Directors Named

The report of the nominating committee on Directors-at-Large was read by President Kincaid. On motion made and seconded the following were elected as Directors-at-Large:

C. E. Boyd, Jr.—Sweetwater
C. C. Canon—San Angelo
Arlie Davis—Brownwood
Lloyd Herring—Ballinger
Jack Harwood—Brackettville
Billy Morris—Rockspings
Marion Sansom, III—Paint Rock
R. R. Walston—Menard
Jack Williams—Ballinger
B. E. Wilson—Juno

Executive Secretary Williams read the names of the directors by districts as elected by the district caucuses as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1 (Total 26)

Jack Allison—Fort Stockton
Aubrey L. Baugh—Marfa
Herbert Brown—Sanderson
Worth Evans—Ft. Davis
Frank Fulk—Fort Stockton
R. M. Thomson, Jr.—Marfa
Gay Howard—Marfa
Frank Jones—Marfa
Dick Lawhon—Marfa
Hayes Mitchell—Marfa
Gerald Nicks—Marfa

Frank Perry, Jr.—Iraan
Miles Pierce—Box 307, Alpine
Clayton Puckett, Box 571, Fort Stockton
Jerry Puckett—Fort Stockton
Rod Richardson—Iraan
Leo Richardson—Iraan
Joe Clark—Alpine
Bill Shurley—Marfa
Scott Keeling—Allamore
E. A. Stieler—Sierra Blanca
S. L. Stumberg—Sanderson
S. L. Stumberg, Jr.—Marathon
W. R. Stumberg—Sanderson
Russell White—Marfa
John T. Williams—Sanderson

DISTRICT NO. 2 (Total 15)

R. P. Ainsworth—Colorado City
James Baggett—Ozona
E. G. Cauble—Big Lake
Tom Collins—Sterling City
J. T. Davis—Sterling City
Aubrey DeLong—Mertzon
R. B. Ferguson—Big Lake
W. E. Friend, Jr.—Ozona
T. A. Kincaid, Jr.—Ozona
E. F. McEntire—Sterling City
Floyd McMullan—Big Lake
E. S. Mayer, Jr.—Barnhart
Morty Mertz—Big Lake
V. I. Pierce—Ozona
Leonard Proctor—Midland

DISTRICT NO. 3 (Total 24)

Alvis Belcher—Box 218, Brackettville
Lyster Brumley—Del Rio
Murlin Davis—Rockspings
S. W. Dismukes—Rockspings
O. D. Dooley—Brackettville
H. K. Fawcett—Del Rio
Roger Gillis—Del Rio
R. W. Hodge—Del Rio
Henry Horn—Del Rio
E. V. Jarrett—Comstock
Charles E. Long—Del Rio
J. C. Mayfield—Del Rio
H. J. Y. Mills, Jr.—Pandale
W. S. Orr—Rockspings
Pat Rose, Jr.—Del Rio
Clyde Sellers, Jr.—Del Rio
Noble Taylor—Del Rio
George Tomlinson—Del Rio
Watt Turner—Rockspings
J. D. Varga—Rockspings
C. W. Wardlaw—Del Rio
F. H. Whitehead—Del Rio
W. B. Whitehead—Del Rio
James Wittenburg—Rockspings

DISTRICT NO. 4 (Total 26)

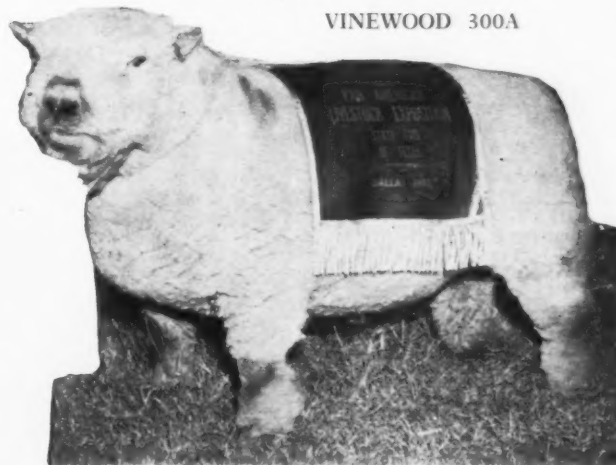
W. E. (Earl) Barr—Ballinger
Earl Byrd—San Angelo
Jack Canning—Eden
John Cargile—San Angelo
James L. Daniel—Eden
Joe Dobson—Talpa
Ralph Edens—Talpa
F. W. Hall—Eden
Gus Hartgrove—San Angelo
Scott Hartgrove—Paint Rock

(Continued on page 30)

HOWARD SOUTHDOWNS

HOME OF SIRES OF CHAMPIONS

VINEWOOD 300A



Won 46 Firsts out of 50, and 9 Champions out of 10 at—

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.....Oklahoma City
TULSA STATE FAIR.....Tulsa
STATE FAIR OF TEXAS.....Dallas
LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.....Shreveport
AMERICAN ROYAL.....Kansas City

ALSO

FIRST PRIZE PEN OF THREE EWE LAMBS AT RECENT CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

Wethers bred by us were Champions at following shows—

DALLAS (5 consecutive years)
AMERICAN ROYAL (4 out of past 5 years)
OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR (4 out of past 5 years)

331 REGISTERED BREEDING EWES IN OUR FLOCK
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

DON ELLA and DURON HOWARD

New location — MULHALL, OKLAHOMA

Lee Riders
cowboy pants are a
CINCH for rough, tough
all-around wear"...
says GUY WEEKS



Rodeo
Champion

"you'll think so, too
once you try 'em!"

Look for this
curved stitching
on the hip
pockets that
identifies your
Cowboy Pants
as Lee Riders.



AT RETAIL STORES EVERYWHERE
See Your Lee Dealer

THE H. D. LEE COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Poisonous Range Plants in Texas

By OMER E. SPERRY
Department of Range and Forestry
Texas A. & M. College System

XVII. Amaranths and Dogbanes

AMARANTHS. *Amaranthus* spp.

Amaranths, also called careless weeds, pigweeds and tumble weeds, belong to the Amaranth family (*Amaranthaceae*). The family is widely distributed with about 60 species and 13 general in the Texas flora.

In addition to the amaranths, snakecottons (*Froelichia* spp.), bloodweeds (*Irensine* spp.), globe amaranths (*Gomphrena* spp.), chaff-flowers (*Alternanthera* spp.) and species of *Tidestromia* are plants of the Amaranth family found on Texas range areas. A number of these furnish some forage while others are of little or no value.

The genus *Amaranthus* (figure 73) is represented in Texas by about 25 species. All species have alternate, simple leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, usually greenish, and are produced in congested axillary or terminal spikes. Some of the species are prostrate and spread on the ground but the more commonly known one grow upright. The upright growing species are common weeds in barnyards, gardens, overflow areas and waste areas. Most species of *Amaranthus*, when young, are palatable to domesticated animals and are relished by swine.

Careless weeds are not known to contain a poison, but cattle, horses and sheep have died from eating them

in large quantities. There is a possibility that a high nitrate content is the cause of losses incurred (Durrell, et al. 1952). Since young plants are very succulent, they may be consumed in large quantities and may cause severe bloat.

If conditions permit, careless weeds can be killed by spraying with 2,4-D or other herbicides. Hand pulling when the soil is moist or mowing or chopping localized areas are good control practices. Areas supporting careless weeds frequently may be planted to supplemental feed crops.

DOGBANES. *Apocynum* spp.

The dogbanes are representative of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceae*). This is a large, widely distributed family with about 25 species in four genera in the Texas flora. Our native species are perennial herbs with opposite or alternate, simple leaves and with a milky juice. The fruits of the native species of the family are paired, slender, follicles.

The slimpods, *Amsonia* spp., the longtubes, *Macrosiphonia* spp., and the dogbanes, *Apocynum* spp. are the more commonly observed members of this family on Texas ranges.

The periwinkles and oleanders, frequently cultivated as ornamentals, are also of the dogbane family. The oleander is a native of Asia. The leaves of the oleander contain glucocides which may cause livestock losses when

the foliage is browsed. Oleanders are also reported to cause dermatitis (skin irritation) on humans.

Two species of dogbane, *Apocynum cannabinum*, also called Indian hemp, (Figure 74) and *A. androsaemifolium*, are occasionally found along river banks and streams and in moist habitats in Central and West Texas. Both species are considered toxic and sheep, cattle and horses have been poisoned on both the green and dry plants.

Dogbanes are not considered a serious problem on the Texas ranges since domesticated animals usually avoid these plants. The bitter, milky, rubber - containing juice presumably renders dogbane unpalatable, thus the plants are grazed only when desirable forage is not available.

REFERENCES:

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Sperry, O. E., J. W. Dollahite, Judd Morrow and G. O. Hoffman, 1955. Texas Range Plants Poisonous to Livestock. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Bul. 796. 47 pp.

ANNUAL DEBOUILLET MEETING HELD IN TEXAS

OFFICERS of the Deboillet Sheep Breeders Association met at Sterling City, Texas, December 5, at the home of the association's president, Foster Price.

Sheep shows were discussed in considerable detail and especially the merits and demerits of showing highly fitted sheep, with most of the membership opposed to going into such projects for the Deboillet sheep. The membership decided that for the present the goal of the association is and should be production of quality sheep and that the showing of highly fitted animals in competition was not consistent with this goal.

Considerable discussion was given



Figure 73. Careless weed, *Amaranthus palmeri*.



Figure 74. Dogbane, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

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COWSERT RESIGNS

ONE OF West Texas' veteran law officers, Gully Cowsert, retired from the Texas Rangers at the end of 1957.

In the early thirties the former Ranger Captain, then a Kimble County ranchman, assumed the job of "inspector" for the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, under T. A. Kincaid, Sr., of Ozona. His work for the Association was very successful and soon he was appointed a Texas Ranger with special emphasis on livestock theft.

As captain of Company D he served for two years in the Brownsville area. Later he assumed the captaincy of Company E of the West Texas district, with headquarters at Junction. His efficient service for 16 years as captain of the famous law enforcement body established a record. Two other Texas Rangers who made names for themselves and added to the luster of the Ranger tradition were kinsmen of "Captain Gully". Jim Moore, his uncle, was a sergeant under Captain John R. Hughes, and Captain Rogers in the decades preceding and following the turn of the century. Another uncle, a great-uncle, Captain Frank Moore, commanded the pioneer force Company D, headquartered at Ft. McKavitt in 1878.

Captain Cowsert's skill and dogged perseverance in tracking down law breakers, especially livestock thieves, made him known throughout the Southwest. His long service has been widely noted and praised. His retirement into active ranching in Kimble and Hudspeth Counties will mark the ending of an era.

Urbane Edwards, Cranfills Gap, paid his dues the other day. In the magazine office he said he had been reading the Sheep and Goat Raiser for more than 20 years. Sheep and goats doing well and grain fields are in fine shape, he says.

the Neale squeeze machine which enables the grower to obtain a more accurate record of clean wool production. This machine is in high favor in New Mexico but it was decided that the conditions in both Texas and New Mexico are so varied that no conclusion or recommendation could be given. However, the organization did recommend that the individual growers give careful attention to this method of determining clean wool production.

The officials of the organization remain the same: Foster Price, President; J. R. Skeen, Picacho, New Mexico, Vice President; and Mrs. A. D. Jones, Roswell, New Mexico, Secretary-Treasurer.

In addition to Price and Skeen, there were in attendance at this meeting Tommy Foster and Roy Foster, Sterling City; Joe Rawlings, Bronte; M. P. Renfro, Melvin, Texas; L. W. and Odus Wittenburg, Eden; DeWayne Lindsey, Rankin; Jim Gray, San Angelo; and Tom Slaughter, Rawls (Punch) Jones and A. D. Jones, Roswell, New Mexico.

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The Cattle Situation

By ELMER KELTON



NOT IN a long, long time has the West Texas cattle business entered a new year with so much good prospect, both pricewise and from the standpoint of pasture outlook.

Except for some areas west of the

Pecos, most of West Texas seemed to have said goodbye to the long drouth. Underground moisture season was good in a big part of the country.

Cattle prices continued to go up all during December, just as they had

done during November. Most classes by the end of December were \$1 to \$2 cwt. higher than the month before. Spots were even better than that.

Packer cattle remained in strong demand. As always when the holiday season approaches, some of the major packers sharply curtailed their activity. But smaller packers remained active and took up the shorter runs of cattle at steadily-improving prices.

Stocker cattle also continued to sell briskly. Cold weather in early December slowed the oatfields and caused some of them to lose color. There was worry that huge numbers of grain-field cattle would be forced onto the market and cause a sharp drop in price. But this never happened. With return of warm weather, the oats revived.

Moreover, no longer growing so rapidly as they had earlier in the season, they took on more strength and feed value. Cattle and sheep on the oatfields actually began doing better than they had before.

By the end of December, a few of the cattle which had gone on oats early in the fall were beginning to move to market fat enough to kill. Others, warmed up, were going into feedlots.

The disastrous runs off suffering grainfields never materialized. And it appeared unlikely that they would. Good underground moisture remained in all of the grain areas, even where the top moisture was beginning to dry out. With a little more moisture to keep the surface wet, the gain was expected to continue furnishing good grazing well into the new year.

One thing could change the picture. If it did not rain any more, and if several more dusters like the one December 21 should appear, top moisture might be dissipated and the grain wither before the cattle now on it are ready to go.

There wasn't a weak spot in the cattle price structure at Christmas. Don Estes, San Angelo auctioneer, was moved to remark that he could see only one worrisome thing in the whole picture. That was that everybody agreed cattle were going even higher. Estes commented that when everyone agrees in the cattle business, it's time to watch out.

Auction runs in San Angelo re-

mained good right up to the last one, most of the cattle being sold in trailer lots of one to four or five head. Few large bunches sold.

Here is a typical Christmas-time report from local auctions: Choice slaughter calves and yearlings, \$20 to \$25 cwt., medium \$16 to \$20, plain kinds \$14 to \$16; fat cows, \$14.50 to \$17, canners and cutters \$9 to \$13.50; slaughter bulls, \$15 to \$18.50; stocker steer yearlings, \$20 to \$22.50; stocker heifer yearlings, \$18 to \$21; stocker cows, up to \$20. Cows and calves were selling up to \$225 per pair in extreme cases, and many to \$200.

Hogs were selling at about \$19.50 cwt., reflecting a healthy demand in all meats.

Country cattle sales were not plentiful, most of them being made on stocker cattle brought in from other areas rather than on native cattle. Good quality cows from other states, both Angus and Hereford, found buyers very readily. Several West Texas livestock buyers have stayed busy the last couple of months, buying such cattle elsewhere and bringing them home to sell.

There was a noticeable decline in the number of light, plain calves brought in from the Southern states. The influx of these cattle was heavy in October and part of November. Consensus seems to be that they have priced themselves out of the market at the points of origin.

San Angelo Livestock Auction Company had a special Angus cow sale early in December. Tom Owens of Big Lake paid \$300 to \$335 per pair for 53 registered cows which had originated in the George Curtis & Son herd at Melrose, New Mexico. Some had calves at side, the rest were springers.

In addition to the registered cows, 217 commercial Angus cows, some with calves, averaged \$156.80 per head. These ranged from good cows down to some definitely on the plain order.

Registered cattle sales reflected the range man's optimism. Far and away the best in the San Angelo area was the seventh annual Angus bull sale conducted in San Angelo by Joe Lemley of San Angelo, Herman Allen of

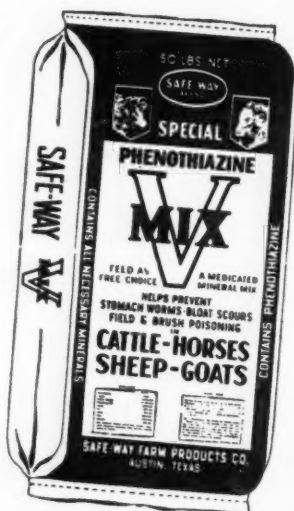
(Continued on page 24)

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A Flexible Lease for Rangeland

By RUDY J. PEDERSON
Range Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
San Angelo, Texas

HERE IS a flexible grazing-land lease arrangement that has proven successful. It provides reliable income to landowner and lessee, while at the same time achieving conservation and improvement of the land.

The recent drought and variation in the price of livestock have shown the need for flexible leases. Many land-leasing ranchmen have been saddled with a per-acre lease with no grass and a drop in livestock prices. Landowners have lost income as their land productivity declines under a lease that forced the operator to graze all the grass, leaving none to protect or improve the land or grass. Many have tried to correct that situation in different ways.

Leon Hollis and the late Will Rawls have operated with this flexible lease for five years, and it has recently been renewed. It is on the J. M. Winterbotham ranch at the head of Dove Creek, southeast of Mertzon.

During the last part of 1952, Soil Conservation Service technicians at

San Angelo provided an inventory of the different kinds of rangeland and condition of the grass on the ranch. A map and suggestions for grazing management also were provided. John Winterbotham and Kenneth Brown, representing the estate, and Leon Hollis made up their conservation plan for the ranch in cooperation with the Eldorado-Divide Soil Conservation District. Kenneth Brown proposed the present flexible lease arrangement.

Kenneth Brown, local ranchman, drew up the new lease agreement. He has generously given permission to use it as a sample. This is appreciated because the information can be a significant contribution to range conservation. His comment is, "It just goes to show what can be done when all parties cooperate."

Leon Hollis in his operations on the ranch strives to improve the kinds of grasses and productivity of the land. He says, "This is important because the overhead costs per animal unit are high when stocking rates are low and

them averaging only \$255. Top price was \$1,500, paid for HDR Silver Zato C32d, consigned by Hull-Dobbs Ranch, Fort Worth.

Jimmy Powell of San Angelo paid \$1,085 for the champion bull, AY Zato Heir 20th, consigned by F. A. Youngblood & Son of Lamesa.

At Wichita Falls, a new national record was set for both 1956 and 1957 in the J. S. Bridwell Hereford Ranch sale. Sixty-three cattle averaged \$4,006. Fifty-two bulls averaged \$4,536 and 11 females \$1,502. Top price was \$16,600. Among West Texas buyers at that sale were Dudley Bros. of Comanche, Otis and Keesey Kimball of Alpine, J. C. Sale of Stanton, Vic Pierce of Ozona and H. H. Wilkinson of Fort Worth, who ranches at Big Spring.

With things looking good here in West Texas, the Department of Agriculture added a little more cheer with its year-end outlook report on cattle. It predicted generally higher prices in 1958 and a higher trend through the next several years. Total price increases from the 1955-56 low to the future peak will be greatest, percentage-wise, for cows and feeder calves, USDA said. Gains will be least for high-grade fed steers.

There will be seasonal fluctuations in 1958, the report predicted, although these are expected to be relatively small. The usual late-winter or early-spring slump may be later than usual because good grass and field grazing in the fall delayed the normal movement to feedlots, and the fed-cattle runs will come later than they have in previous years.

Cattle Situation

(Continued from page 22)

Menard and Moore Bros. of Eldorado. They sold 144 bulls for average of \$709 per head. Their bulls a year before had averaged \$477.

Top price was \$1,800, paid to Lemley by Bob French of Odessa and his grandfather, E. E. Kirkpatrick of Brownwood, who last summer bought a ranch near Rocksprings. They had recently bought 443 commercial Angus cows from one of the top herds in Oklahoma. They bought a total of seven Lemley bulls for \$7,800.

Nineteen of the Angus bulls sold for \$1,000 or more. Virtually all of the offering went to commercial cattlemen.

At Fredericksburg, the Hill Country Angus Breeders Association had its best sale, 23 bulls averaging \$399, and 20 females averaging \$292. It was an even sale, achieving a good average without any very high tops. Biggest price was \$650 for a bull from M. H. Kurtz & Sons of Winters, sold to J & L Ranch of Marble Falls. The champion cow, consigned by Dr. G. H. Ricks of Lampasas, sold for \$500.

The West Texas Hereford Association had a slow-moving but good-average sale at Abilene. Twenty-three single bulls averaged \$602 per head. Thirty-three bulls in 11 pens of three each averaged \$391, making the overall average for 56 bulls \$477. Females were in poor demand, six of



GRASS COVER

This is typical grass cover on a shallow, stony hill pasture that has been grazed all year. Leon Hollis, shown above, lessee on the Winterbotham ranch, does not plan to feed his stock in 1958.

the overhead per animal gets less as stocking rates increase if there is no feed bill. Much of West Texas range has deteriorated in production during the past 75 years and under a conservation lease the beginning stocking rates need to be very low, and then increase gradually as the range improves. In order to benefit from this, the operator must have a long term lease."

The significant paragraphs of the Winterbotham ranch lease with explanatory comments are as follows:

1.

This lease shall be for a term of five (5) years beginning January 1, 1957, and ending December 31, 1961, and is specifically for grazing and agricultural purposes only.

2.

The annual rental consideration for this lease is based upon the net sale price received for the twelve (12) months ewe and lamb wool sheared in April or May of each year, said wool having been produced from sheep raised on the leased premises by Lessee and having been tagged prior to shearing. The annual lease rental for each year shall be determined by multiplying the number of animal units on said leased premises as hereinafter defined at the time said rental is due by forty (40) and then by multiplying the produce of this multiplication by the average net price of the wool hereinabove referred to.

Lessee, at his expense, shall deliver said wool to a bonded warehouse either in Mertzon or San Angelo, Texas. Sales and warehouse expenses to be deducted from the gross sales price in determining the net sales price of said wool provided the same shall be sold on or before the first (1st) day of July each year immediately following shearing.

Said rental shall be payable in advance semi-annually on the first (1st) day of January and the first (1st) day

of July each year at the office of J. M. Winterbotham, Jr., in Galveston, Texas.

In the event Lessee should desire not to sell his wool on or before the first (1st) day of July as herein agreed, or should the sale price of said wool not be acceptable to Lessor, then three (3) suitable appraisers shall make an appraisal of said wool and an estimate of the probable sale cost and warehouse storage up to and including the first (1st) of July or an estimate of the probable market value at the time of said estimate of Texas fine twelve (12) months staple wool carrying a shrinkage of not more than sixty percent (60%), whichever is the greater, and payment made on this basis less, of course, the estimated sale cost and warehouse storage.

(The figure 40 represents lbs. of wool per animal unit—8 lbs. of wool per sheep and 5 sheep equaling 1 animal unit. The lease payment for a year is computed by multiplying the net price of 40 lbs. of wool times the number of animal units on the ranch).

3.

For the purpose of computing the annual rental payments hereunder and for any further reference concerning stocking hereunder, the following definition of an animal unit shall be used:

- 1 Bull—1 unit
- 1 Cow—1 unit
- 2 Weaned Calves Not Exceeding 2 Years Old—1 unit
- 5 Head of Sheep—1 unit
- 7 Weaned Lambs—1 unit
- 10 Goats—1 unit
- 1 Horse—1 unit

However, milch cows and saddle horses used in normal operation of the leased premises shall not be considered in computing the animal units for said rentals or stocking arrangements.

(Livestock equaling 1 animal

unit are for purposes of payment computation and do not necessarily represent equality in amounts of forage consumed by the different livestock).

4.

The rate of stocking hereunder shall be determined by an examination of the leased premises on or about May first (1st) and November first (1st) of each year and shall be agreed upon and/or set by a majority of the following:

- (1) Representative of/or person designated by the Eldorado-Divide Soil Conservation District. (Usually Soil Conservation Service technician).
- (2) J. M. Winterbotham, Jr., and/or Meade W. Eastham and/or their nominee.
- (3) Leon J. Hollis
- (4) Kenneth W. Brown or his nominee.

(This has been done and is being done successfully each season. Under this system, livestock were reduced to 300 animal units and are currently about 500. Degree of use, vigor of forage plants, accumulation of cover, evidence of improving grass, and erosion control are considered along with needs of operators and landowners in arriving at stocking rate each six months).

An inspection of the leased premises shall be made each six months by a representative of/or person designated by the Eldorado-Divide Soil Conservation District (usually Soil Conservation Service technician) and a recommendation made thereby as to the number of animal units which should be run and the number of acres which should be deferred and further which pastures should represent the recommended deferred acreage. It is contemplated that the deferred acreage should amount to approximately one-third (1/3) of the leased premises hereunder. Simultaneously with the execution of this lease another similar lease is being entered into covering certain properties described therein and more commonly known as the "Winterbotham Sheen

Ranch" and it may become desirable to defer acreage in greater amounts on one property than on the other and under the above contemplation of thirty percent (30%) deferment of the total of both properties and, if in the minds of the parties set out in Paragraph Four (4) thereof, it is desirable and acceptable to defer a greater amount on one property than the other (the total deferment representing approximately thirty percent (30%) of both leased premises), then such shall be the case. It is further understood and agreed that such deferment shall be by pastures and shall be agreed upon each six (6) months by said parties.

(Leaving enough grass to soak in rainfall, in addition to the deferment, is helping to improve grass production and stop erosion. Leon Hollis, Lessee, reports this helps to

net more money because of reduced feed bills and in the long run, to carry more livestock.)

6.

Lessee, shall at his sole expense, maintain repair on all improvements, excepting only acts of God such as fire, wind, flood, etc., and complete wearing out of windmills and suckers which expenses shall be borne by Lessor.

7.

Miscellaneous terms and conditions of this agreement agreed to and accepted by Lessor and Lessee are:

(a)

Lessor reserves the right at all times to thin out, top and/or otherwise work on or improve the pecan and walnut timber on the leased premises.

(b)

Lessee agrees to prevent any cock-

lebur and/or devils horns from going to seed on the leased premises.

Should bitterweed appear on said leased premises, Lessee agrees to exterminate the same, the cost of such extermination to be borne equally by Lessor and Lessee.

(d)

Lessee shall not assign or transfer this agreement and/or sublet the herein leased premises, or any part hereof, without the written consent of Lessor.

8.

Lessor herein reserves the right and privilege for Lessor, Lessor's agents, representatives, and/or beneficiaries, the right of ingress and egress at any and/or all times on said leased premises or any part thereof, however, Lessor shall be liable to Lessee for any

(Continued on page 28)

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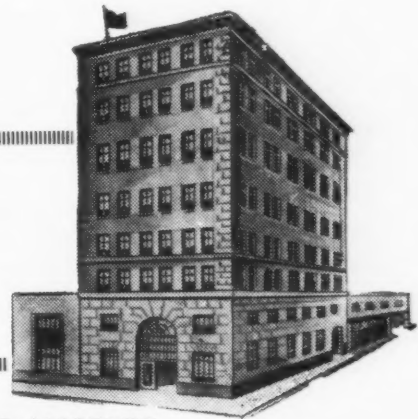
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- ★ BILL McREYNOLDS . . . WOAI's full time farm director . . . Farm News 6:15 a.m. Monday through Saturday; Information R.F.D. 6:45 a.m. every Saturday.
- ★ AARON ALLAN . . . The Aaron Allan Show 12:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.
- ★ FRANK MATTHEWS, JAMES METCALF and HAROLD BAKER . . . The 8 a.m., 12 Noon and 5:45 p.m. Newscasts Monday through Saturday; the 6:10 p.m. Business News Monday through Friday; the 10 p.m. News every night on radio and television. Sunday Newscasts . . . 10 a.m.; 12:45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

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The ROYAL DUTCH LOVE WOOL . . .



The Royal Dutch family has recently ordered twelve new automobiles with specific instructions that they are to be specially trimmed in 100 per cent wool.

Wool automobile upholstery is fit for a Queen!

More and more people who really know are ordering new automobiles with specific instructions that they be trimmed in wool broadcloth. Obviously when the people who know want something really nice they specify wool upholstery!

And you wool growers, you who have more at stake than anyone else, what are you doing about it? Are you insisting too that your new automobile be upholstered in wool? Don't say that it cannot be done. It can be and you should see that it is done.

Of course, many factors are working against your interests because it is not to their interest or convenience to see wool take its rightful place in automobile upholstery.

But because the job is somewhat difficult does not mean that the wool grower should give up the fight, because quitting means giving up your bread and butter—exactly that. Let's do it even if we have to do it the hard way! Get wool upholstery in your next automobile.

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**NOTHING
MEASURES
UP TO
WOOL**

Rangeland Lease

(Continued from page 25)

damages that may be done to any livestock by reason of such ingress and egress.

9.

Lessee may, from time to time, make or construct any improvements on the leased premises; however, in the event such improvements are made or constructed, they shall immediately and forever become the property of Lessor and shall remain on the premises.

10.

The terms and conditions of this agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto and should either Lessor or Lessee fail to fully comply with the same the other may, at their option, terminate this agreement.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as a partnership by and between Lessor and Lessee.

* * *

Conservation treatment measures such as grubbing pear, brush control, and pitting or reseeded are difficult to include in a lease and can be handled in separate agreements when they are to be done. In this case, the landowners have arranged for 850 acres of cedar pushing and 2,880 acres of prickly pear control this year.

No commercial hunting is done on the ranch, so no mention is made of it. However, where such conservation ranching is done, deer increase rapidly and hunting could become an economic factor in the future.

It should be recognized that this particular lease may not fit the needs on other ranches; however, the basic principles can apply. The needs of grazing lands differ in regard to season of use, productivity, class of livestock, water development, ease of ranching and other items. Landowner's and operator's desires and needs also vary. Flexible conservation leases need to be worked out to fit the individual case.

The following items that are basic should be given consideration:

1. Obtain a grass and soil inventory of the land with a list of treatment or grazing management that the land and grass needs.

2. Work up a soil, water and plant

conservation plan for the future grazing management.

(The local Soil Conservation District can provide technicians to help do the above two jobs.)

3. Make the lease flexible so that stocking rates can go up or down depending on the grass produced and condition of the range.

4. Tie the lease payments to the market price of beef, lambs or wool, and livestock carried for each six months or other specified time.

Flexible conservation rangeland leases can be the key to help landowners and lessees conserve and improve the basic resources of a ranch, namely topsoil, water and grass. At the same time provision is made for an equitable sharing of the variable production from the land.

HOGGETT RESIGNS FROM LIVESTOCK SANITARY COMMISSION

PIERCE HOGGETT of Junction has resigned from the Livestock Sanitary Commission in order to devote his full time to ranching. He has been very busy in recent years trying to rid Texas sheep flocks of scabies, a disease which is said to be spreading to western states. Another disease which the Sanitary Commission is fighting is brucellosis or bangs disease, which causes undulant fever. Shipping livestock out of Texas is a problem, as Texas is the only state without some law controlling this disease.

WYOMING WOOL SHORT COURSE

THE WYOMING University Wool Department is offering another in its famed 30-year-old series of Sheep and Wool Schools for growers and other practical workers in the business.

Planned for February 3-5, the three-day short course will cover sheep production, wool grading instruction, demonstrations of up-to-date techniques in wool preparation and testing, and modern wool technology, assessment, and techniques.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lewis of the John Clay & Co. Livestock Commission Company have many friends among the sheep and goat people. They enjoyed meeting them at the recent state convention.

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Foxtail Johnson Objects

HEALTH DEPT. made Fodge Rucker put up houses for his hired help fitten for people to live in, but didn't do a thing for the Rucker family.

Sputnik whizzes around the earth in 96 minnits, but young Podsnap Whepley says that ain't so speedy. If they was a paved road he could make it faster'n that in his hot-rod.

Any good farmer knows all the insects on his place by sight and not just by personal contact.

Gone is the day when the President could be wrong about what was around the corner and we'd just laugh. Nowadays if he's wrong about what's in outer space we drown him in silo juice.

Ain't nothin' new about crash programs. Evry highway has had one for years.

While his childern was growin' up, Sledge Wicup knew all about 'em and didn't say much. Now he don't see his grandchildern more'n once a month and he sure brags about 'em.

Gabe Horsfall is choppin' firewood a few days for Josh Blicher till he earns the next payment on the fancy gas heater his wife bought for their home.

Ever time my wife looks around at my flock of kinfolks up in their 90s, she groans that the mistake of her life was to marry into a family of durable reprobates.

When a family moves, their magazines and papers keep on comin' to the old house for years and years, but their bills start comin' to the new home before they can get their furniture unloaded.

Our county agent, Snakeroot Carter, come up with another astonisher today. He says they's diffrent kinds of corn to plant for pork, homany, cob pipes or moonshine.

Drive careful, obey all the traffick rules, and the Highway Patrol will run you in for a suspicious charackter.

Ringtail Skump felt so bad Saturday night he didn't get into town for his usual spree and Sunday mornin' he hadn't felt so good in a coon's age.

Don't fret if you can't be a big hero. They's always some hero around you can help pull down to your size.

When a feller buys a car nowadays he don't just buy transportation. He buys years of good, clean fun, figgerin' out which prehistorick monster it was modeled after.

The common man can be thankful he don't have to make no decisions. Them the guvverment don't make for him, his wife does.

Things couldn't look blacker. The Rooshans and their sputnik has pushed us into a terrible fix and we ain't got nobody to pull us out but Democrats and Republicans.

Loan sharks takes our little debts and wads 'em up into one big debt we can never pay off. Politishuns wad up our little problems into big problems nobody can't never solve.

If them fellers in Washington would like to see some real big crops for once, just let 'em tell the farmers not to raise nothin' atall.

It's hard to say whether there's any Asian flu out this way. If there is, the sick folks is plumb ashamed to own up there's any little ol' germ their lickin' can't lick.

Yeah, car prices shoots on up and up, but what of it. They shot plumb beyond my reach when the Model T went to \$795.

Quite a few huntin' axidents this deer season but not many of 'em happened to the deer.

When city folks comes out to Squawberry Flat and looks around at us natives they can't believe it either.

Can't think of no reason for people goin' to horror movies less'n it's for an hour or two of escape from the horrors of life.

Naw, I don't give a hoot where you went for your vacation. But I'd sure like to know how you paid for it, if you did.

Many a little gal that ain't got sense enough to get a license to drive a car, she don't seem have no trouble gettin' a marridge license to raise a family.

Avridge consumption of poultry meat is 29 pounds a year, Agriculture Dept. says. But Sledge Wicup knows it's ten times that much for everybody in night-walkin' distance of his hen house.

Anybody that travels in a jet plane is just an old slow-poke. Even a Rooshan dog can do better'n that.

We used to have summit conferences around here, too. Old settlers would confer on the summit of a big hill about which tribe was making the war smoke signals.

Sure wish I had more time to travel and see the world while there still is a world.



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CATTLE**

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES

Official Minutes

(Continued from page 19)

Arthur Henderson—Van Court
Jimmie Maddox—Colorado City
Len Metz—San Angelo
J. B. McCord—Coleman
Penrose Metcalfe—San Angelo
Guy Nations—Sweetwater
Carl Pfluger—Eden
Walter Pfluger—Eden
Virgil Powell—San Angelo
Lance Sears—Sweetwater
R. O. Sheffield—San Angelo
W. T. Stewardson—Santa Anna
Monty L. Stone—Talpa
J. V. Vance—Coleman
Ed Willoughby—San Angelo
Ray Willoughby—San Angelo

DISTRICT NO. 5 (Total 29)

Lee Allison—Sonora
S. S. Bundy, Jr.—Sonora
K. Cowser—Junction
W. R. Cusenbary—Sonora
Armer F. Earwood—Sonora
Fred T. Earwood—Sonora
J. S. Farmer—Junction
W. J. Fields, Jr.—Sonora
J. Ed Hill—Eldorado
Pierce Hoggett—Junction
C. T. Holekamp—Junction
Ted Holekamp—Junction
Edwin Jackson—Eldorado
G. R. Kothmann—Junction
P. K. McIntosh—Eldorado
Edwin Mayer, Sr.—Sonora
Stanley Mayfield—Sonora
Ed L. Mears, Jr.—Menard
Jimmie Powell—Menard
Jimmie Rieck—Roosevelt
Joe Brown Ross—Sonora
E. G. Sieker—Menard
G. W. Stewart—Junction
J. M. Treadwell—Ft. McKavett
W. J. Wilkinson—Menard
Gus Witting, Jr.—Junction

DISTRICT NO. 6 (Total 22)

Allie Allison—Medina
J. M. Auld, Jr.—Mt. Home
Dolph Briscoe, Jr.—Uvalde
J. M. Chittim—Hunt
John G. Dooley—Uvalde
Leslie R. Duke—Utopia
Earl Garrett—Mt. Home
M. R. Garrison—Hondo
Carlton Godbold—Leakey
Raymond Hicks—Bandera
Fred Horner—Uvalde
Dick Jones—Hunt
Joe Leinweber—Hondo
F. M. Montague, Jr.—Bandera
Oscar Neunhoffer—Kerrville
Roy Nunley—Sabinal
E. M. Peters—Hunt
Jim Priour—Mt. Home
Felix Real, Jr.—Kerrville
R. R. Schott—Helotes
Charles Schreiner, III—Mt. Home
Ray Wyatt—Bandera

DISTRICT NO. 7 (Total 17)

Dick Alexander—Brownwood
John Alexander—San Saba
C. R. Butler—Lometa
V. Z. Cornelius—Goldthwaite
Harry L. Curtis—Brady
Clayton Egger—Mullin
Clyde Glimp—Lometa
Arthur Gromatzky—Priddy
George H. Johanson—Brady
Dan Lehmberg, Jr.—Mason
J. C. (Cecil) McCoury—Lampasas
Frank Roddie—Brady
Roy Schmidt—Mason
D. P. Smith, Jr.—Llano
L. M. Stephens—Lometa
G. R. White—Bady
H. D. Winters—Brady

DISTRICT NO. 8 (Total 14)

R. R. Coreth—New Braunfels
Hondo Crouch—Fredericksburg
Arthur Eichenloff—Blanco
Albert Faltin—Comfort
Allen Haag—Kendalia
Alfred Herbst—Boerne
Harold Ranzau—Boerne
David Schmidt—Harper
Henry J. Schmidt—Fredericksburg
H. R. Sites—Wimberly
Rodolph Smith—Comfort
Adolf Stieler—Comfort
Fritz Stieler—Comfort
J. V. Wilson—Bertram

DISTRICT NO. 9 (Total 5)

Gayle Dudley—Comanche
C. L. McIver—Leona
Roger Neyland—Centerville
Watt Reynolds—Fort Worth
Taylor Watson—Strawn

DISTRICT NO. 10 (Total 9)

Austin Brown—Beeville
Mark L. Browne—San Antonio
Rankin Kennedy—Taylor
John P. Classen—San Antonio
W. C. McCord—Beeville
J. O. McLerran—Palacios
Leslie Pepper—San Antonio
Fred W. Shields—San Antonio
T. M. Williams—Florence

Kincaid Re-elected President

Penrose Metcalfe nominated T. A. Kincaid for president and following a second by several men he was elected by standing vote.

Fred Earwood nominated Lance Sears for first vice president and following a second he was elected by a standing vote.

V. Z. Cornelius nominated L. M. Stephens as second vice president and following a second he was elected by a standing vote.

Following invitations from representatives from Dallas and Austin, Dallas was selected as the site for the 1958 convention.

On motion made and seconded the convention adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Directors Meeting

President Kincaid convened the first quarterly directors meeting at 4:00 P.M.

On motion made and seconded President Kincaid's appointment of Ernest Williams as Executive Secretary with authority to hire his own assistant, was approved.

The Secretary announced the presence of the following directors:

R. P. Ainsworth, Dick Alexander, Allie Allison, Alvis Belcher, C. E. Boyd, Jr., Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Mark L. Browne, S. S. Bundy, Jr., C. R. Butler, Earl Byrd, C. C. Canon, John Cargile, John P. Classen, R. R. Coreth, V. Z. Cornelius, John R. Crouch, Harry L. Curtis, W. R. Cusenbary, Arlie Davis, J. T. Davis, Murlin Davis, S. W. Dismukes, Joe Dobson, John G. Dooley, O. D. Dooley, Gayle Dudley, Leslie R. Duke, Armer F. Earwood, Clayton Egger, Arthur Eichenloff, Worth Evans, J. S. Farmer, H. K. Fawcett, Earl Garrett, M. R. Garrison, Clyde Glimp, Arthur Gromatzky, Allen Haag, F. W. Hall, Gus Hartgrove, Scott Hartgrove.

Arthur Henderson, Alfred Herbst, Raymond

Hicks, J. Ed Hill, Pierce Hoggett, C. T. Holekamp, Ted Holekamp, Henry Horn, Fred Horner, Gay Howard, Bryan Hunt, Edwin Jackson, George H. Johanson, Dick Jones, Rankin Kennedy, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Joe Leinweber, Charles E. Long, J. B. McCord, W. C. McCord, J. Cecil McCoury, P. K. McIntosh, C. L. McIver, J. O. McLerran, Jimmie Maddox, Edwin Mayer, Sr., Edwin Mayer, Jr., Stanley Mayfield, Morty Mertz, Penrose Metcalfe, H. J. Y. Mills, Hayes Mitchell, Billy Morris, Guy Nations, Oscar Neunhoffer, Roy Nunley, W. S. Orr, Leslie Pepper, E. M. Peters, Carl Pfluger, Walter Pfluger, Miles Pierce, V. I. Pierce.

Jimmie Powell, Virgil Powell, Jim Priour, Leonard Proctor, G. C. Puckett, Felix Real, Jr., Leo Richardson, Jimmie Rieck, David Schmidt, Henry J. Schmidt, R. R. Schott, Charles Schreiner, III, Lance Sears, Clyde Sellers, Jr., R. O. Sheffield, Fred W. Shields, E. G. Sieker, H. R. Sites, Rodolph Smith, L. M. Stephens, W. T. Stewardson, Adolf Stieler, S. L. Stumberg, S. L. Stumberg, Jr., W. R. Stumberg, R. M. Tomson, George Tomlinson, J. M. Treadwell, Watt Turner, R. R. Walston, C. W. Wardlaw, F. H. Whitehead, W. J. Wilkinson, Jack Wil-

liams, John T. Williams, T. M. Williams, Ed Willoughby, D. C. O. Wilson, H. D. Winters, James Wittenburg, Gus Witting, Jr., Ray Wyatt.

On motion made and seconded Texas A. & M. College's invitation that the spring meeting be held there was approved.

Vice President Sears presented the 1958 budget. With addition of \$1,000 to take care of possible reward payments and with a 1958 quota of \$10,000 to the National Wool Growers Association, and on a motion made and seconded a budget of \$47,609.00 was adopted. It was suggested that future budget proposals be mimeographed and distributed to directors before being presented for adoption.

A motion that the Executive Secretary be authorized to pay all regular and routine bills when due was adopted.

The president was given a rising vote of thanks.

A motion that the officers designate the headquarters hotel for the 1958 convention was made, seconded and passed.

On motion made and seconded the meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

PETE GULLEY SELECTED TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA

AT THE second quarterly meeting of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association held in Leakey, Saturday, November 9, Fred Earwood of Sonora was selected to go to South Africa as a representative of the association to the South African Angora Ram Breeders Society. Pete Gulley of Uvalde was selected as first alternate and Jim Gray, Texas A. & M. Extension Service sheep and goat specialist, as second alternate. The trip is expected to extend from about January 28 to March 19. The main purpose of the trip is for the representative to witness the shows and sales of the South African Angora goats and to observe the quality. He will be expected to give a report about the quality of their animals as compared to Texas-bred Angoras and also to find out about their marketing system of mohair.

The show committee selected Marvin Skaggs of Junction to judge the "C" type classes and Claude Pepper, Sr., of San Antonio the "B" type in the annual show and sale of the Association. W. S. Hall of Dripping Springs was selected to judge the Ritchie special by Bob Davis and Douglas Thrasher who are now putting up the money for this division of the show.

Important changes in rules governing the show and sale are:

Rule 1. Only members of this Association who are in good standing as of January 1, pre-

ceding Annual sale, may enter animals in sale. 1A. Transferred goats will not be permitted to sell except bonafide 4-H and FFA members project that have been transferred by January 1 preceding sale.

3A. All bucks with a divided scrotum, called split testicles, will not be permitted to be placed in the top group. For the purpose of this sale, a divided scrotum is a scrotum with a division that exceeds one-third of the length of scrotum. The selection committee will make note of any buck that has a divided scrotum and the fact will be made known at the time of the sale.

6. All bucks and does selected for this sale by the selecting committee become the property of the association, but the association will not assume any responsibility in case of death, injury, or anything that may happen to the animal before or after it is sold and delivered to the buyer. If the animal is sold by the consignor before the annual sale, then he must have check made payable to the association and mail same to the Secretary, who will mail the registration papers to the buyer and a check to the consignor for the amount of sale less a 10% commission.

7. Consignors may be asked at the discretion of the selection committee to bring their animals to a central location when the committee feels that it is too far for them to drive, consuming valuable time.

An important rule change was made in the show and sale of the association in that Rule 9 has been changed, stating that all show and sale goats must be on the grounds not later than 1:00 P.M. Thursday, July 31. Starting at 2:00 P.M. on that day all four yearling classes will be judged, which includes all sales and show goats. Following this, the top 25 sales

bucks and the top 15 sales does will be selected.

Dates of the Annual show and sale are July 31, August 1, and August 2, and will be held in Fredericksburg.

The second sale of the association which was held in Gatesville last August will now be known as the Second Annual Sale of the TAGRA. It will be held in Gatesville, August 15 and 16. Author Davis will judge the Gatesville show.

Brooks Sweeten, President, gave a report on the appearances of La Verne Johnston, Miss Mohair, since her coronation in August. To date she has made 33 appearances.

A delicious Thanksgiving-style turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served the directors and their wives and visitors by the Women's Society of Christian Science Workers of Leakey.

Directors and their wives present were Bob Davis, Leroy Nichols, C. R. Briggs, W. S. Hall, C. H. Godbold, J. B. Reagan, W. S. Orr. Other directors present were Pete Gulley, Brooks Sweeten, T. L. Brooks, Howard Hay, Melvin Camp, Leslie Pepper, Claude Haby, and Gayle Nichols. Miss Mohair-elect was present. Other visitors were Bill Craddock of Bandera, and Jim Williams, County Agent of Leakey.

(See Late Story on page 46)

COMPARE THIS VIEW

Here's a scene—a windmill and stock watering place at Glen College of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. S. W. Bosman, a recent visitor to this country, remarks that this country looks pretty much the same as in Texas.



Veterinary

ABORTION IN SHEEP AND GOATS

WE DO not have a vaccine for abortion in sheep and goats. In some instances, the causative agents for abortion in sheep and goats have been found, but in many they have not. It is probable that sporadic abortions often are not caused by infection but are caused by physiological disturbances, nutritional disorders, glandular disfunctions or other obscure causes.

There are two kinds of infectious abortion in sheep and goats. One is caused by an organism known as *Vibrio fetus*. It has been noted in both sheep and goats that the disease tends to die out if nothing is done. There is no vaccine for this disease.

The other type is caused by intake of large quantities of the *Coli bacillus*. This type of infection and resulting abortion usually occurs when the flock has been forced to drink from stagnant pools containing large amounts of organic material, and it is thought that this is usually the source of the trouble. Naturally a correction of a source of the infection will eliminate the trouble. It is also known that there is no vaccine for this particular type of abortion.

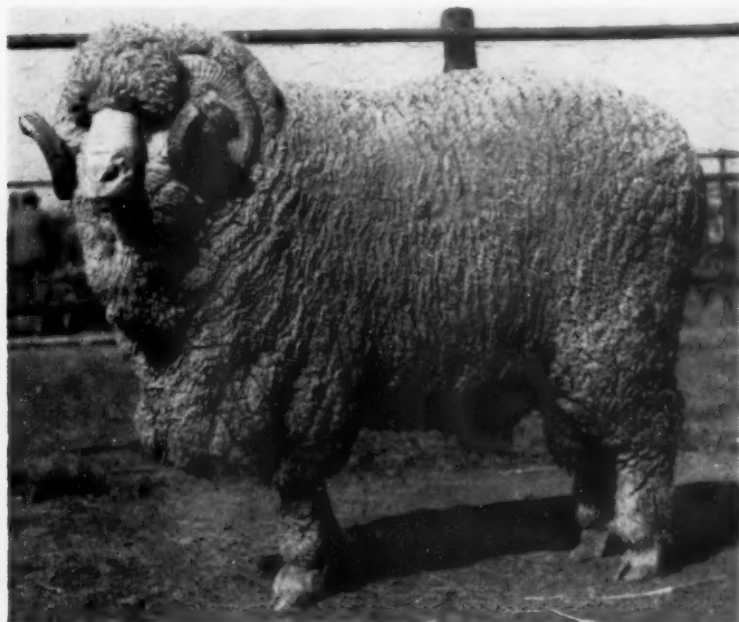
BOARDING WORMS COSTS

FARMERS USUALLY are slow to do something about worms because worms alone seldom cause an animal to die. But they weaken the animals so that they gain poorly and provide a good setup for other ailments and diseases.

Worms can be kept under control by not overstocking or overgrazing pastures. If cattle already have worms they can be treated with phenothiazine.

COMPARE THIS RAM

Here's the champion Merino ram of the Calvinia Show, Northwest Cape Province, South Africa. This ram offers an opportunity of comparing the conformation of a South African fine wool ram with those of West Texas.



zine. They can also be given a low level of phenothiazine in the feed. This treatment won't kill the worms but will prevent most of them from laying eggs so that they can't build up a dangerous level.

SULFAS SUPERIOR IN COMBINATION

The use of sulfa drugs in combination with or in addition to the antibiotics has been proven far superior to either alone. The mechanism by which one drug acts is different from that of the other, a definite cooperative activity exists, and there is absence of antagonistic action. The sulfas and the antibiotics have a mutually supporting action enabling them together to achieve stronger therapeutic effect than would be possible for either drug alone at the same dosage level. For most animals, where time and life mean money, the use of sulfas with the proverbial antibiotic "shots," pays big dividends.

Antibiotics With Feeds

The ever-expanding use of antibiotics in feedstuffs has greatly impaired their effectiveness as therapeutic agents. When an antibiotic is present in concentrations insufficient for inducing a bactericidal effect and sickness develops due to bacteria previously in constant contact with this antibiotic, some other form of medication to prevent great loss becomes necessary. The sulfas—and particularly the combinations—are being used more and more to fill this need.

Sulfa Selection—Triple

As the number of antibacterial agents has multiplied and as experience has accumulated in their use, attention has been given increasingly to the concurrent employment of two or more of these agents. Various sulfonamides, under certain conditions, support and supplement one another. These conditions have to do with the characteristics of the infective organisms, as well as with the properties of the drugs being used.

The joint use of two or more sulfonamides heightens the antibacterial action without proportionately increasing the hazard of producing side reactions. Such side reactions are due to the limited solubility of a sulfonamide. Optimum therapeutic effectiveness can be made compatible with full solubility by simultaneously giving partial doses of different compounds.

There is a tendency of certain species of bacteria to develop strains resistant to individual drugs. In combating such infections, certain antibacterial agents serve to reinforce one another. The use of combinations has produced results superior to those obtained by use of the same drugs singly. (Globe Laboratories)

A REAL BOOSTER

HUBERT B. VIERTEL, well known ranchman and Angora goat breeder of Cranfills Gap, has sent in subscriptions for the Cranfills Gap F. F. A. Chapter and a number of his friends in the area. "I'd like to see everybody interested in sheep and goats in the ranching business get this magazine," he declares.

Thanks a lot, Mr. Viertel, we need more support like this, more cooperation throughout the industry.

W. A. Blaylock, Eldorado, was reported the latter part of December to have sold 384 ewe lambs to Sim Glasscock, Sonora. The lambs averaged 76 pounds and sold for 24 cents a pound. Otho Drake, San Angelo Commission man handled the deal.

SULPHUR-FED SHEEP PRODUCE STABLE WOOL

SHRINKLESS wool is being grown on the backs of sheep here on experimental farms at the University of Illinois.

The discovery came about by accident in a series of experiments aimed at finding the effect of mixing chemicals with animal fodder.

In this case a bit of sulphur was added to the sheep's diet by Dr. George Clark and Dr. V. E. Burke of University's Agriculture Department.

While checking various effects of the sulphur-enriched diet, the scientists measured the stretch factor of wool fibers by applying weights to strands of fleece. When the weights were released the scientists found that the wool of sulphur-fed sheep stayed stretched, while normal wool contracted to its original length.

The effect actually is the opposite of pre-shrinking. But the result is the same. Fibers that do not change length are in great demand by the textile industry.

Further testing will determine if the wool retains its shrink-proof characteristics under all types of washing.

Dr. Clark also reports that the wool is "at least 50 percent stronger" and more resistant to chemical action. He says it can be woven more tightly and can be put into competition with other close-weave fabrics.

Whether its imperviousness to chemical action will cause complications in dyeing is yet to be determined. —New York Times

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FIGURE TAXES WITH CARE & ...

Stop "Giving Away" Your Profits

By JAY RICHTER and FRED BAILEY, JR.

"... and have available all farm income and expense records for the years 1955 through 1957." Signed: Agent, U. S. Internal Revenue Service.

Should you receive such a letter ... and each year thousands of farmers do ... the first rule is: Don't get upset. There is a good chance the mistake in your tax return will result in a check from Uncle Sam to you.

"Our job is to collect every cent that is due us, and not one penny more," insists grey-haired Russell Harrington, the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "Yet, each year, millions of Americans—many of them farmers—insist on 'giving away' their profits by overpaying their taxes."

Last year, one out of every five returns audited by Internal Revenue agents resulted in a refund to a taxpayer who didn't ask for it!

Why? Because the taxpayers were not aware of all of the provisions, specifically written into law, that can save them tax dollars. Here is the advice of the nation's top tax experts on how almost every farmer—regardless of his type of operation—can save on taxes.

Don't overlook any legitimate deductions. A list of some which farmers most frequently forget includes: Farm organization dues, the subscription price of farm magazines, the phone bill to the extent the phone is used for business, farm account books, stamps and stationery used in the farm business, bank service charges, upkeep of the tenant house, and the cost of purchased food consumed by hired hands.

Qualify livestock sales as capital gains. Only 50% of the profit on such sales is taxable. A sale usually qualifies if the stock was used or "intended for use" in breeding or for dairy production, and has been held for 12 months or longer. If you claim

capital gains only on grounds an animal was intended for such use, better be able to prove it to the tax man. To simply claim that the animal was suitable for one of these purposes won't be enough.

Pick the method of depreciation that saves you most. Of the three general methods of depreciation — straight line, declining balance and sum of the digits—there's one which will cost you the least in taxes.

The straight line method is simple and the most commonly used. But both of the others permit a larger write-off during the earlier years of an asset's life. Followed, of course, by smaller charge during the later years.

Pick the straight line method (1) if you expect the trend of your income to be up, or (2) if you are nearing retirement age and want to build up a high net income base for Social Security.

Ask for a tax refund if expenses exceed income. If you've lost money in 1957, ask for a refund on taxes paid in the past. You've got it coming. If the sum of business expenses, plus personal exemptions, plus depreciation, plus personal expenses, is larger than gross income, then you are entitled to a refund.

Here is how the amount is calculated: Add your 1957 losses to 1955 expenses, then figure what your 1955 tax would have been. The amount of the refund is the difference between that figure and the tax you actually paid in 1955.

If this refiguring doesn't cover your loss, you can make up the rest by applying it against 1956 taxes—and, if need be, to taxes you pay in future years.

Pay wages to children. The big advantage is that the youngster can claim a \$600 tax exemption for himself—in addition to the \$600 tax exemption you get for him as a dependent.

This dual saving can be made even if the young person earns more than \$600 during the year, provided that: (1) You contribute at least half of his support, and (2) he is under 19 years of age, or if 19 or older, was a student during at least five months of the year.

The wages you pay the child are, of course, a legitimate farm business expense and can be deducted in figuring your taxable income. Your son or daughter, of course, must work for his wages, just as any other hand. The arrangement is considered illegal otherwise, and could get you in trouble with the tax man.

Take advantage of the 10% personal expense deduction. In figuring your personal expenses, you have a choice. You can either (1) take the automatic deduction of 10% on adjusted gross income or (2) itemize

such expenses if they are more than 10% and thereby obtain a larger deduction.

This option opens the way for you to save on taxes. Suppose that your personal deductions each year — including such things as donations to charity—are usually in the neighborhood of 10% of your income. You can save on taxes by shifting some of next year's personal expenses to this year, and itemizing on this year's tax return.

This will have the result of reducing next year's expenses to less than 10% of your income. Then, next year, take the flat 10% deduction that is permitted for personal expenses.

File a joint return. Under provisions now written into the tax laws, there are "income splitting" advantages to filing a joint return with your wife.

Should your wife have income of her own, however, be sure to figure your tax with and without the joint return. Then, choose the way that costs the least in taxes.

Avoid swings in income. Income of \$6,000 in each of two years costs lots less in taxes than an income of \$10,000 one year and \$2,000 the following. Almost any farmer can take steps to avoid year-to-year swings in income, and thus save on taxes.

To add to this year's income by subtracting from next year's: Sell crops and livestock before the first of the year if you can do so without sacrificing more in profits than you gain in lower taxes; delay the purchase of supplies you can do without until next year; arrange with creditors to put off payments until after January 1; collect all debts before the first of the year.

To subtract from this year's taxable income by adding to next year's: Delay sales, stock up on farm supplies even though you won't need them right away, pay all debts.

Don't count dividends as taxable income. The first \$50 you receive in dividends (\$100 if your wife owns stock, too) are exempt from taxes.

This applies to co-op dividends—but not to refunds, either in cash or in stock.

Sell land on an installment basis. You'll pay less tax that way. But a word of advice: Revenue agents will rule "nothing doing" if you receive more than 30% of the sales price during the year of the sale. Then, according to the tax laws, it isn't really an installment sale.

Keep an up-to-date record of all expenses. There are lots of other expense items which qualify as deductions. Good records are the best way to keep tab on them, to make sure you don't miss any.

Some you will want to be sure are in the record book include: State taxes and others except federal are deductible; interest on both farm and personal debt; medical and dental expense to the extent it exceeds 3% of gross income minus business expenses; farm business travel, and insurance premiums on policies connected with the farm business.

Please Mention This Magazine
When Answering Advertisements



By MRS. CHARLOTTE T. HARVEY

John Powell, Saratoga, Wyoming, and Wayne A. Wright, Route 2, Wheatland, Wyoming, have recently become active members in The American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association.

In the Golden Spike Purebred Sheep Show held in San Francisco, California, six states competed: Utah, California, Colorado, Oregon, Wyoming and Idaho. Glen Maddux of Bakersfield took the majority of awards in the Rambouillet division, including champion ewe. Utah State University took three first place awards and champion ewe.

The National Wool Growers Association is holding its ninety-third annual convention in Phoenix, Arizona. For the first time it will have a purebred breeders committee meeting during their convention. President Clyde has asked Dr. John H. Beal to serve as chairman of this committee. We are well pleased to know that Dr. Beal has accepted and will be there to represent the Rambouillet breeders. This meeting will be held at 2:00 P.M., Tuesday, January 21, 1958, in the Corral Room of the Westward Ho Hotel.

Newton H. Wright, Greenwood, Indiana, has bought three rams from the University of Wyoming.

The Duncan Ranch, Hico, Texas, has sold rams to W. J. Cunningham, Iredell, Texas, and Buf. Hugh, Iredell, Texas.

The University of Wyoming has sold two rams to Spring Hill Stock Farm, Greenwood, Indiana.

A. W. Keys, Eldorado, Texas, has sold two rams to D. Wilson Smith, Eldorado, Texas, and four ewes to John W. McGregor, Eldorado, Texas.

Charles W. Walker, Valley Mills, Texas, has bought one ram from Jimmy Dooley, Jonesboro, Texas.

The University of Wyoming has bought three ewes from Edward Hamon, Mt. Orab, Ohio.

Mrs. John Reimers is the new assistant in our office now.

WHEN YOU SHIP
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ABILENE SHOW PLANNED FOR JANUARY

ONE OF the fastest growing regional shows in Texas is the Abilene Fat Stock Show. The 1958 event is to be held January 13-14-15-16-17, with the Taylor County Show being held on the 13th. The regional show covers a 63-county area, and annually attracts hundreds of boys and girls. The lamb show is a particularly good one and one of the largest in the entire southwest. The show auction sale

this year is to be held on January 17.

The Abilene Fat Stock Show is one of the finest and best planned plants not only of the southwest but of the nation. Modern steel buildings house the entire livestock show under one roof. Pen arrangements are handy, clean and well arranged for both visitor and exhibitor.

Harrison Davis, Dorchester, Texas, wrote the magazine December 30 that he had shipped 39 Hampshires and 30 Suffolks to Venezuela.

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HOUSTON SHOW FEATURES SHEEP AND GOATS

SHEEP AND goat breeders and exhibitors with entries in the great 1958 Houston Fat Stock Show, February 19 through March 2, will be competing for a whopping \$12,657 in cash prizes plus championship trophies when their animals enter the judging ring of the coming show.

Competition among sheep exhibitors will reach a new peak with the addition of Dorsets to the show. The Dorset breed swells to nine the breeds of sheep registered in the show. Already familiar to Houston sheep show judges and returning in '58 are Rambouillet, Delaine, Hampshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, Cheviot, Southdown, Montadale, Columbia, and Corriedale breeds.

Premiums for the Open Class breeding sheep total \$7,102 with the nine breeds competing for \$573 each in stock show premiums plus special cash awards offered by the Corriedale, Hampshire, Suffolk and Continental Dorset Breed Associations. The Cheviot and Montadale Associations will award trophies to winners showing those breeds of sheep.

Junior Breeding Sheep exhibitors will compete for an additional \$3,582 in premiums. Of this total, each of the nine breeds is allotted \$398 in cash prizes by the stock show. The Rambouillet trophy award will go to

the exhibitor of the Grand Champion Rambouillet Ram and the Delaine Special and W. D. Pangburn trophy awards will go to the premier exhibitor winning the most premium money. The W. D. Pangburn Trophy winner must be a first-time exhibitor.

Of particular interest to the Flat Lamb exhibitors is the rich auction that follows the judging of the Junior Show. Only ribbon-winning lambs will be eligible for the auctioneer's gavel which generally heralds unusually fine prices. Last year's champion fat lamb, owned and exhibited by Oklahoma A. & M., sold for \$1,700 and the average 38c per pound for the 397 head of lambs auctioned, without the champions, totaled \$16,550.93 for young exhibitors.

Junior Fat Lamb classes will pay \$2,149 in premiums and the Tomek's Crafts, Genoa, Texas, will present a special trophy to the exhibitor of the Champion Junior Fat Lamb. Banners and pennants will be awarded by the stock show to champion winners.

Angora goats will be shown according to Flat Locks (Type B) and Ringlets (Type C) for prize monies amounting to \$1,010, equally divided between the two types. The American Angora Goat Breeder's Association will pay an additional \$1.50 prize

money for the first four places in each class, including champions.

December 15, 1957, is the deadline for filing entries in the Houston Fat Stock Show Sheep and Goat Show.

Applications and inquiries should be addressed to John Kuykendall, Livestock Manager, Houston Fat Stock Show, 2035 Commerce Building, Houston, Texas.

TRIO HOLD GOOD ANGUS SALE

THE SEVENTH annual Angus bull sale of Moore Brothers, Eldorado; Joe Lemley, San Angelo, and Herman Allen, Menard, was held in San Angelo, December 11. The average for the 144 head sold was \$709, as compared with an average of \$477 in 1956. The 36 bulls of Allen averaged \$744. Joe Lemley's 63 head averaged \$738, and Moore Brothers' 45 bulls sold for an average of \$839. A two-year-old bull from the Joe Lemley herd, Prince Quality 283 Sapphire, sold to Bob French, Odessa, and his grandfather, E. E. Kirkpatrick of Brownwood, for the top price of the sale, \$1,800. French and Kirkpatrick bought seven bulls from the Lemley herd for a total of \$7,800. Besides the top price of \$1,800, they paid \$1,400, \$1,300 and \$1,050 for three others.

Sol Kelly, Sonora, paid \$4,900 for four bulls in the sale. He paid \$1,000 for a Moore bull; and \$1,500, \$1,400 and \$1,000 for three Lemley bulls.

Mack Cauthorn, Sonora, paid a total of \$5,000 for six bulls. He paid \$1,300 and \$1,000 for two Lemley bulls.

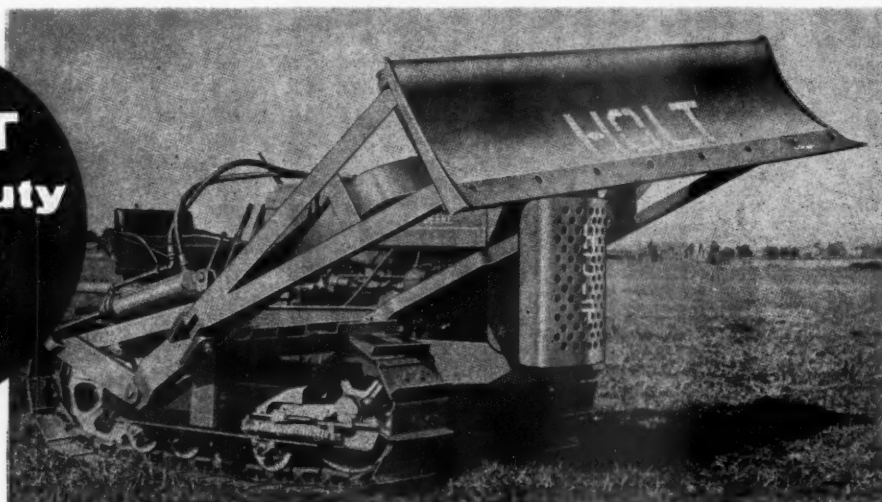
Edwin S. Mayer and Sons, Sonora, bought an Allen bull for \$1,025 and

a Lemley bull for \$1,000. Tom Owens, Barnhart, paid \$1,350 for an Allen bull and \$1,000 for a Lemley bull. Tom Windham, Jr., Oplin, bought an Allen bull for \$1,125. M. H. Kurtz & Son, Winters, paid \$1,200 for a Lemley bull. Jack Canning, Eden, bought a Lemley bull for \$1,050. The XQZ Ranch, San Angelo, bought a Moore bull for \$1,000. J. M. Treadwell, Fort McKavett, paid \$1,000 for an Allen bull.

One of the big buyers at the sale was Irving Hayes of Welch, Louisiana. He bought 12 bulls for \$6,650. Carl Goebel of Eltos, Louisiana, bought eight bulls for \$6,675. Chas. Nolan, Coleman, bought seven bulls for \$5,100. The H. & S. Cattle Company of Monroe, Louisiana, bought five for \$3,200. Minor Alexander paid \$4,400 for seven. Ted Harris, San Angelo, bought five for \$3,545. Lea Aldwell, San Angelo, bought five for \$3,125. Sonnie Noelke, Mertzon, bought four for \$2,800. The San Pedro Ranch, Fort Stockton, bought four for \$2,525.

About 40 other buyers made purchases at the sale.

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IN MEMORIAM

E. W. NICODEMUS

E. W. NICODEMUS, 71, cattle buyer of San Angelo, Marfa and Fort Worth, died in a Dallas hospital, December 13, from injuries suffered in an automobile accident near Fredericksburg, November 29. Mr. Nicodemus was originally a cowboy in Oklahoma and in the early 1900s he was a brand inspector for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. In the 1920s he was inspector for the Drovers Cattle Loan Company of Kansas City in Texas and Oklahoma. In later years he bought cattle at Fort Worth, Lubbock and in recent years mainly in West Texas and the Plains of Texas. Surviving are his wife; one daughter, Mrs. R. J. Scales, Dallas; two sisters, Mrs. Winnie Street, Collingsworth, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Laura Willis, Tulsa, Oklahoma; a brother, Gene Nicodemus, Tulsa, and two grandchildren.

WATT W. REYNOLDS, JR.

WATT W. REYNOLDS, JR., 35, member of a prominent ranch family, died at his home December 29, after a long illness. He was manager of the Dalhart Ranch of the Reynolds Cattle Company. He served in the Air Force in World War II. Reynolds was a director in the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, a member of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and the American National Cattlemen's Association. He was a director in his uncle's construction firm, Thos. S. Byrne, Inc. Surviving are his wife; two sons, Watt W. Reynolds III and Tom Byrne Reynolds, both of Fort Worth; and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Watt W. Reynolds, Sr. of Albany.

JOHN P. McCONNELL

JOHN P. McCONNELL, 71, San Saba ranchman, died December 7 when his gun accidentally discharged. He was with a deer hunting party on his ranch south of San Saba and in taking his gun from the pick-up accidentally shot himself.

Mr. McConnell was born in San Saba in 1886 and had lived in the county his entire life. In 1922 he married Miss Floss Turner, who survives. Other survivors are a son, J. P. McConnell, Jr., of California; a brother, Will McConnell, of Amarillo, and a sister, Miss Blanche McConnell, San Saba.

BERT B. REESE

BERT BONNER REESE, 76, San Saba County ranchman, died in a Lampasas hospital, December 6. Mr. Reese was born in Hamilton County in 1879, and had lived in San Saba County since 1937. Surviving are his wife; one son, Rollie Reese; three daughters and several grandchildren.

MRS. STANLEY TURNER

MRS. STANLEY TURNER, 87, died at her home in San Diego, California December 27. She was a former resident of Water Valley, Texas where she ranched with her husband, the late Stanley Turner, on the Locklin Ranch, until 1921, when the couple moved to California. Surviving are a brother-in-law, Ainslie Turner, and a nephew, Percy Turner, both of Water Valley.

MRS. O. L. McNEALY, SR.

MRS. O. L. McNEALY, Sr., 71, Edwards County ranch woman, died at the Edwards County Memorial Hospital, December 28, after suffering a heart attack. A daughter of the late C. P. and Mary Bacon, Kerr County ranch family, Mrs. McNealy was born in Kerr County in 1886. In 1910 she married O. L. McNealy and the couple ranched in Edwards County. Mrs. McNealy managed the ranch after the death of her husband in 1946. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Neville Smart and a son, O. L. McNealy, Jr., both of Rocksprings; two sisters, Mrs. Eugene Taylor, Eden, and Mrs. Loretta Duncan, San Antonio; a brother, Del Bacon, Kerrville, and two grandchildren.

JAMES MARION WEST, JR.

JAMES M. WEST, JR., 55, ranchman, oil operator and banker, died in Houston December 18. He was president of the West-Pyle Cattle Company and the West Cattle Company, chairman of the South Texas Lumber Co., vice-president of the Texas Law Enforcement Foundation, director of the Texas National Bank. He was a trustee of the West Foundation, a charitable and educational trust. Mr. West was a graduate of the University of Texas Law School and admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. Surviving are his wife, Alice Sneed West; two daughters, Mrs. Margene West Lloyd, Houston, and Mrs. Marian West Blake-more, Midland; also a brother, Wesley West.

JOHN D. YOUNG

JOHN D. YOUNG, 70, pioneer ranchman of the Big Bend, died in Alpine, November 16, after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Young was born in McMullen County in 1886. He moved with his parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. John D. Young, Sr., to the Big Bend country in 1907. His father was said to be the subject for "The Vaquero of the Brush Country," by J. Frank Dobie. Mr. Young ranched in the Big Bend country until World War I, when he entered the service. In 1918 he married Miss Bonnie McSpadden and after his service in the army the couple returned to ranching. Surviving are his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Bob Hunter, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Meridon Garner, Alpine; a son, John Young III, Fort Worth; two sisters, Mrs. Harry Friend, Ozona, and Mrs. Cas Edwards, Alpine; two brothers, Frank Young, Alpine and W. V. Young, Fort Worth.

NATHANIEL L. WORD

NATHANIEL (JOHN) WORD, 77, former Sutton County ranchman, died at his San Angelo home December 14. Mr. Word was born in 1880 in a log cabin in Goliad County. When a young man Mr. Word drove 16 yoke of oxen and cut four cords of wood per day and hauled it to town. He later worked for Jim Chittum, a West Texas ranchman, and for George West in Live Oak County. In 1902 he bought three sections of land from J. D. Wyatt and ran cattle, Angora goats and Spanish goats. In 1950 Mr. Word retired from ranching and sold his 2,560 acres to Walter Pfluger of Eden. He is survived by his wife of San Angelo.


C. A. TAYLOR

C. A. TAYLOR, 71, foreman of the Kokernot Ranch near Fort Davis, died November 14, after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Taylor was born in DeWitt County and had lived in the Davis Mountain area over 40 years. Surviving are his wife; three daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Foley, Alpine; Mrs. Betty Matthews, Del Rio, and Mrs. Mary McMurtry, Kerrville; six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

W. T. WHITTEN


W. T. WHITTEN, 65, Schleicher County ranchman, died January 1 at the home of a son, Morris Whitten, Eldorado, after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Whitten was born in Stephens County and came with his parents to Schleicher County in 1901. His father was the late County Judge J. A. Whitten of Eldorado. Surviving are his wife; his mother, Mrs. J. A. Whitten, San Angelo; the son; three brothers, a sister and three grandchildren.

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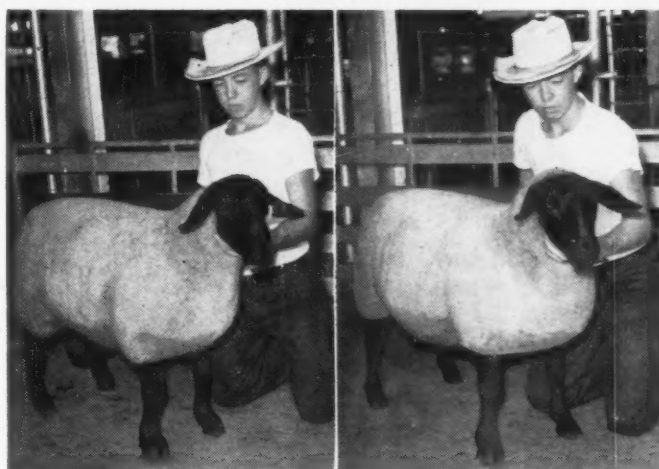
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New Year's Greetings from

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TO ALL READERS OF THE SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

On Monday, June 2, Beau Geste Farms will hold our Annual Suffolk Stud Ram and Ewe Sale. We will feature some of our Rams that stood 1, 2, and 3 and Ewes that stood 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the Lamb Classes in the 1957 Texas State Fair. From our Suffolk flock has come the world's highest selling Ewe Lamb and the highest selling Ewe of any breed; also the world's two highest selling Suffolk Rams.



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Texas State Fair

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Outdoor Notes

By JOE AUSTELL SMALL

Bear Bares Behind

BILL JENKINS isn't his name. But we'll call him that to save possible embarrassment. He is a good conservation officer, Bill is. In fact, he takes special pains to show visitors to the Alpena State Forest in Michigan the natural wonders of that area.

But Bill overdid it one day. He was showing a group around the forest when he saw two bear cubs in a tree. Stopping the car, he walked toward the tree, thinking he'd give the visitors a thrill.



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Then is when the mother bear decided to get into the act. When she put in a determined appearance, Bill suddenly lost all interest in the cubs and began to crave the companionship of his visitors in the car. His craving increased as he ran for the vehicle, mama bear following close behind to make sure his speed effort was sustained. She was so determined that Bill made a good showing that mama took an emotional bite at the part of Bill which was closest to her. Slashing through his heavy belt, she removed the seat of his pants and part of the underlying epidermis.

Bill jumped into the car and slammed the door. There followed a cramped silence. "I was just illustrating a point that we conservation officers have trouble putting over—don't fool with bears. They are dangerous!"

Diving Ducks

Hunters are surprised many times when wounded mallards and other ducks and geese known to be non-diving breeds, escape under water in a neat power dive.

The answer to this puzzle was given recently by Charles E. Gillham, noted explorer and biologist. The mallard, Gillham said, is known as a puddle, or tipper, duck. Others in this group of shallow water feeders include pintails, gadwalls, teal and shovelers.

During their youth, as well as during their adult moulting season, the non-diving breeds are expert divers. Once they reach maturity, however, they will not dive except when wounded. A healthy adult mallard would starve to death in places where

all of his feed is submerged a few feet beneath the water. Yet, their juvenile diving ability never deserts these so-called non-divers, Gillham pointed out, and enables them to escape their enemies when rendered flightless during their moulting season or when wounded.

Geese have little inclination to dive. However, during their moulting season, all geese and their young are expert divers. Swans can dive to extreme depths when pursued by an enemy.

Instances have been recorded of the Squaw duck diving to almost fantastic depths. Fill nets in the Great Lakes, set in water 180 feet deep for lake trout, have been brought to the surface with Squaw ducks in them. Years ago, when wildfowl were numerous, a witness reported that between five and seven thousand Squaw ducks were taken in nets in one haul. Imagine catching ducks by the ton in a fish net!

Among the diving ducks, which will dive any time, are redheads, canvasbacks and scaups.

Trout Roping

On a bet, Jimmy Ellison, a cowboy movie actor, actually lassoed a 28-inch, 6½ lb. steelhead trout as it leaped out of the waters of a Sequoia National Park (California) stream at flies cast to lure it. This is attested to by a United States forest ranger who photographed the thing to prove it.

Old Yeller

The dog of the west—the homely but fiercely loyal and tough old mongrel of the frontier and the homesteading times, from Texas to Wyoming and Montana—is finally getting his belated due in the literature of "man's best friend."

Fred Gipson, Texas writer-rancher,

has put him into book print, true to life, and Walt Disney has saluted him in one of his finest movies, titled **OLD YELLER**. Gipson also helped adapt his best-selling novel to the screen.

Both these distinguished men are respecters of dogs.

Both are natural born storytellers. Gipson has been brought up with dogs from boyhood, chiefly hunting dogs, and has traded wonderful true dog stories with his neighbors over in his home town, Mason. From his grandparents he had direct tales of heroic animals which he has personalized under the hide of his storied range dog.

Some of Disney's finest movies, both live action and cartoon, have been about dogs, notably "Lady and the Tramp." Walt is an admirer of just plain ordinary dogs and their intelligence and character. And that's the kind of beast **OLD YELLER** is.

The story is about a big range dog, runaway from a cow camp in the '60s, who adopts a human family on the Texas border and plays a fateful and intensely dramatic part in their fortunes and their very lives. It is showing in theatres all over the country now, with Fess Parker and Dorothy McGuire as the human stars.

Short Snorts

Kangaroo rats, pocket mice, prairie dogs, gazelles, and dozens of other desert animals pass their whole lives without touching a drop of water. The liquid necessary for their bodily needs is obtained through chemical action in their digestive tracts whereby some of the starchy parts of their food are changed into water.

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NATION'S SHEEPMEN TO GATHER IN PHOENIX FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

PRESENT-DAY problems facing the sheep industry will come under close scrutiny at the 93rd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association, to be held in Phoenix, Arizona, from January 20 to 23.

Under the direction of national president Don Clyde of Heber City, Utah, the oldest national livestock organization will meet in Arizona's Valley of the Sun, with the Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, as convention headquarters.

A well-rounded convention program has been formulated, according to President Clyde. Leading speakers will include: Senator Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming; Edwin Wilkinson, executive vice president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Richard E. McArdle, chief of the U. S. Forest Service; Dr. Blaine McGowan, Veterinary Clinic, University of California; and Robert R. Gros, world traveler and lecturer.

Senator Barrett will discuss with sheeplemen the legislative outlook for the sheep industry. The Wyoming lawmaker, always a Senate leader in behalf of the wool industry will tell of the legislative outlook for the sheep industry, with emphasis on the National Wool Act.

Mr. Gros is widely traveled, and is

very well versed on world affairs. His speech is entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" His report will include information from a recent conference with Secretary of State Dulles.

What's ahead for the domestic wool market? Edwin Wilkinson, long affiliated with the wool manufacturing industry, will inform the nation's wool growers what is happening to the manufacturing industry and what to look for in the future.

Dr. McGowan, leading authority on livestock diseases, will bring the group up to date on prevention and control of such sheep diseases as vibriosis, blue tongue, scrapie, etc.

Also featured on the program will be John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, past president of the National Wool Growers Association. He is presently chairman of the Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee of the USDA. Mr. Breckenridge will report research undertakings and results to the gathering.

Edwin E. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, announces that the convention program will feature a lamb and wool promotion panel, scheduled for Monday, January 20. G. N. Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, and Max F.



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Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, will head-up and coordinate presentation and reports on lamb and wool promotion, respectively.

Mr. Schmitt states that a "very special" presentation on wool promotion will be given by the Wool Bureau. Other Bureau personnel assisting on the panel will be Miss Toni Robin, director of women's wear promotion; Lawrence Maloney, director of men's wear promotion; and Robert Baldwin, head of the Bureau's Los Angeles office. Door prizes for both men and women will be awarded at this session.

The Arizona Wool Growers Association will host a gala outdoor barbecue on the evening of January 20.

Plenty of other entertainment has been planned by NWGA leaders. On Wednesday, January 22, a social hour, banquet, floor show and dance will be held in the Thunderbird Room of the Hotel Westward Ho beginning at 6:00 P.M.

The Women's Auxiliary has also planned a full program, according to National President Mrs. Rudy Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota. Highlight of women's activities will be the national "Make It Yourself With Wool" style show and final judging, scheduled for Tuesday, January 21, at 8:00 P.M. in the Thunderbird Room. Miss Wool of Texas will also be presented. Everyone is invited to attend, Mrs. Mick states.

Executive committee members of the National Wool Growers Association meet on the evening of January 19, the morning of the 20th and the afternoon of the 23rd.

Platform and program of the convention will be formulated at committee meetings scheduled for the afternoon of January 21.

L. M. Stephens of Lometa, recently elected to the vice-presidency of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, has been elected as president of the Comanche Trail Council, Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Stephens has given many years to civic work and is very devoted to the Boy Scout movement.

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CACTUS HOTEL ANNEX

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER CHICAGO BUREAU

THE REBUILDING program instituted by both cattlemen and sheep producers in much of the area of the West and Southwest, relieved of prolonged drouth conditions early in 1957, was being felt in other segments of the livestock industry as the year came to a close. At the same time, there were indications that it will continue to leave its mark in the months to come.

In the case of the flock expansion in sheep that began in most of the large producing areas, the effects were being felt by Corn Belt lamb finishers. Ample feed supplies throughout most of the Corn Belt have stimulated a broad demand for replacement lambs, but many reports indicate that filling this demand has been very difficult because of the scarcity of lambs that prevailed as many ewe lambs were held for breeding.

The inability of many lamb feeders to obtain required numbers of replacements has been discouraging in the Corn Belt. This holds true despite the fact that replacement costs are several dollars higher than a year ago with expectations that lamb returns in 1958 will be nothing to get excited about. The outlook for the coming year calls for another average year for lamb finishers.

The broad demand for ewe lambs for breeding in recent months now has some observers looking toward a long-awaited upturn in sheep production in the year ahead. However, this belief is not too strong since all other signs such as this failed to hold true in recent years. Some point to the possibility, but, at the same time, are not overly optimistic.

The drop in lamb feeding in the Corn Belt states that came about as a result of reduced offerings showed up in the movement of feeding sheep and lambs into the Corn Belt area in recent months. According to Department of Agriculture figures, numbers of feeding sheep and lambs received in this 13-state area for October alone were down 112,300 head from October of 1956. The total for October, the latest period for which these figures are available at present, was 690,171 head, a reduction of almost 15 percent from the 802,471 head received in these same states a year ago.

At the same time, the deficit also shows up in the number of feeding sheep and lambs received in the 13 states in the four-month period from July through October. The total for this period this year was placed at 1,766,810, compared with 1,993,412 for the same time a year ago, a drop of 12 percent.

Meanwhile, the herd expansion undertaken by cattlemen is also being felt, but in a different way. Instead of affecting just the finisher, it is also showing up in the slaughter end, more specifically, the slaughter of cows.

After showing a gain earlier in the year over the corresponding period of 1956, the slaughter of cows in federally inspected plants in recent months dropped noticeably under a year ago and much of this is believed caused by the fact that cows are being held by producers to increase their numbers.

During the late summer and early fall months, monthly slaughter figures of cows showed decreases ranging from 10 to 28 percent, compared with the same months a year ago. This drop in cow slaughter was sharp enough to wipe out any earlier increase so that 1957 ended with a smaller total of cows in the year's slaughter than did 1956.

An unusually late season demand for replacement cattle kept stocker and feeder activity fairly brisk right up to the end of the year. The huge number of stockers and feeders received in the Corn Belt states, which broke all former October records by totaling 1,190,454 head, still fell short of requirements and buying continued into the final portion of the year. Here, too, buying operations were hampered somewhat by the fact that most areas had little to offer in the way of stockers and feeders.

Much of the broad late fall demand stems from the fact that numerous Corn Belt farmers needed additional cattle to utilize much of the wet corn before it could spoil. The moisture content in most areas was much higher than normal, preventing a lengthy storage.

This moisture factor overshadowed the fact that recent replacement costs were the highest in five years as most
(Continued on page 40)

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INCREASED PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION

New Docking Fluid For
Sheep and Goat Industry

By F. N. BROOKS

A NEW, highly effective fly-repellent and antiseptic has been developed after several years of research by one of the foremost manufacturers of animal health products. This new preparation made expressly for use on sheep and goats has met with enthusiastic acceptance.

One of the most important features of this dependable fly-repellent and antiseptic solution is that it does not cause the wool to loosen or slip when treating for shearing cuts and wounds. It avoids the danger of burning or blistering. Because of its exceptional spreading and penetrating qualities there is greater protection for animals against infection. The solution gets into tiny nicks and crevices that otherwise might harbor bacteria.

Seven active ingredients and no inert materials afford dependable protection against infection and screw worm infestation when this

preparation is applied freely to all wounds as directed.

The solution, widely used and recommended for tail docking, castration, ear marking and shearing cuts and wounds, is marketed under the trade name of Dr. Rogers' Anta-Pel.

Treating with Anta-Pel minimizes bleeding and exudation. An additional advantage in using Anta-Pel is that its repelling action is extended longer through the effective residue left on and around the wound.

Sound leadership in product development has earned an enviable position in the animal health products industry for the makers of Anta-Pel. This product and others developed and produced by Texas Phenothiazine Company, Fort Worth, Texas, to improve the care and treatment of livestock are available from veterinarians and dealers throughout the country.

Livestock Situation

(Continued from page 38)

interests caught in this situation were more interested in obtaining livestock for the wet corn than they were in the relatively high costs of replacement cattle.

Meanwhile, the fat cattle market during the closing weeks of 1957 was providing most cattle feeders with fairly good margins. That is, with one exception. Recently the quality of fat cattle began to deteriorate with the initial marketing of new-crop short-fed steers. As usual, killer interest lagged in such kinds and because of the higher replacement costs of such kinds a few months ago, margins in most short-feds, particularly the heavier weights, were not as large as in most others.

Even though numbers of prime steers dropped off, there was no sudden rush on the part of killers for such kinds and prices for high choice and prime grades remained fairly close to lesser finished steers, making for a continued narrow spread. After prime steers reached \$29 late in November, it was difficult to get above \$28 for the same kinds early in December. Meanwhile, the average level of prices for all grades hovered slightly over the \$25 mark.

The high moisture condition in corn also affected the hog trade as it provided the hog market with some unusual developments for this time of year. The most gratifying feature of recent developments in hogs was the fact that late fall and early winter prices were much higher than had been anticipated. This was due in an indirect way to the wet corn situation.

Because corn carrying the high moisture content must be utilized immediately, Corn Belt farmers withheld hogs from previously planned November and December marketings for additional feeding. Curtailed hog volume at this time stimulated buying since most pork processors had killing operations set up to handle larger numbers and this resulted in moderate gains in hogs.

Early in December hog prices were the highest in two and a half months and at the highest December level in four years. An acute scarcity of meat-type butchers weighing 200 to 220 pounds boosted the Chicago top to the \$20 mark.

This change in hog marketing plans that swept through the Corn Belt curtailed hog production rather sharply. November hog slaughter was down 12 percent from a year ago. This reduction was carried into December.

It is expected that this large scale holding of hogs for heavier weights will find hog marketings up substan-

tially during the early part of the new year. Not only is the February volume expected to be large, but many of the hogs marketed at that time will be heavy in weight as a result of the longer feeding.

Another stimulating factor in recent hog trading was the fairly good gain scored in the wholesale trade for fresh hams. In a period of two and a half months, values of fresh hams increased 26 to 28 percent. Gains amounted to as much as \$14, compared with the low point in October.

FEWER FARMS AND RANCHES BUT SIZE INCREASES

ACCORDING to census figures by the U. S. Department of Agriculture based on revised estimates of figures up to 1956, U. S. farms are decreasing in number and increasing in size. There are approximately 22,700 farms in New Mexico, compared to 38,800 in 1938, the year in which farms in that state reached their peak in numbers. In Texas there are approximately 304,000 farms, compared to 506,000 in 1931, the year in which farms in this state reached their peak in numbers. In 1910 Texas farms numbered 418,000, and New Mexico farms numbered 35,700, according to the USDA report.

While numbers of farms have decreased, investment per farm has gone up, averaging \$27,000 in 1957. Nationally, the total acreage of cropland harvested in 1957 is about the same as in 1940, but the size of farms has risen about 40 percent since that time and output per farm is up 74 percent. Farm output per man-hour has more than doubled and the average farm worker now produces enough food and fiber for himself and 20 others.

FARM LAND VALUES

FARM REAL estate values in the nation showed about the same increase in the four months ended November 1 this year as in the comparable period of 1955 and 1956, says the Agricultural Research Service. The national index of average value per acre, at 154% of the 1947-49 average, was 2% above the July level and 8% higher than a year earlier. The total value of farm real estate in the nation was an estimated \$114.7 billion, reflecting a new record high in all except four states. As compared with November 1, 1956, farm land values were up 8% in both Louisiana and Texas, 7% in both Arizona and New Mexico, and 6% in Oklahoma.

According to the report, market values of the nation's farm real estate are expected to advance further in 1958, although the increase may be slightly less than in 1957.

REGISTERED ANGORA GOATS
FINE-HAIRED QUALITY ANIMALS

JOE B. ROSS, Sonora, Texas

In the Wm. K. Holt hospitality room at the Gunter Hotel for the Annual Convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Dayton Blaine, center, sales representative for the Holt company, has pinned a Caterpillar tie clasp on T. A. Kincaid, left, president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, and is pinning another on Virgil Powell, past vice president of the association.

Here, Joann (Mrs. Jack) Fletcher is discussing some of the Holt literature with George Tomlinson, Leo Richardson and Henry Mills. Joann served the Sheep and Goat Raisers and their wives coffee and refreshments, and helped them to relax between sessions of the convention.

Jack Fletcher, left, and Dayton Blaine, right, greet Association officials at San Antonio in the Holt Hospitality room: Ernest Williams, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Virgil Powell and Lance Sears.

WM. K. HOLT COMPANY HOST TO SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS

THE WM. K. HOLT Machinery Company hosted the Sheep and Goat Raisers on Monday and Tuesday at the Convention in San Antonio in December. It had the South Terrace at the Gunter Hotel reserved for the two days to entertain the ranchers and get better acquainted with them and their operations.

The Holt Company had a colored film on the process of root plowing and grass seeding and the beneficial results of such a program. This film was shown throughout the two days. It was thrown on the screen any time anyone wanted to see it. Many of the ranchers were deeply interested in rootplowing and grass seeding and were very impressed with the results they saw in the picture.

Jack Fletcher, advertising and sales promotion manager for the company,

and his lovely wife, Joann, were on hand to welcome the sheep and goat raisers to the hospitality room and explain rootplowing and seeding, answer their questions on the subject and just talk and enjoy relaxing for a while between sessions.

Dayton Blaine, salesman for the Holt Company, was there to get acquainted with the sheep and goat raisers and presented some of the officers of the Association with Caterpillar tie clasps.

Jack Fletcher said at the end of the convention, "The sheep and goat raisers are really a wonderful group of people. We have sure enjoyed getting acquainted with them and want to work with them any way we can. They have a wonderful organization and it is really working to promote the interests of the industry."



LARGE NUMBER ENTERED IN SAN ANTONIO STOCK SHOW

LAST MINUTE entries for sheep, goats and lambs in the San Antonio Stock Show, Feb. 7-16, total 1700 head, according to general manager of the exposition, A. B. Johnson.

Entries tabulated to date for the Breeding Sheep show total 634 head which includes 45 Delaine - Merino, 16 Rambouillet, 32 Cheviot, 30 Columbia, 21 Corriedale, 75 Hampshire, 46 Montadale, 40 Shropshire, 96 Southdown, 44 Suffolk and, in the Junior Show, 105 Rambouillet and 84 Delaine-Merino.

A total of 839 Fat Lamb entries have been processed with 695 in the Boys Show and 144 in Open Class. Officials estimate final tabulation will approximate last year's 911 entries.

The Goat Show entries total 226 which includes 115 Angora Goats in open class and 111 in Junior show, which exceeds 172 head entered in the 1957 exposition.

Entries in the second annual State-wide Wool and Mohair show have shown a considerable increase with

132 entries already processed against last year's total of 76 entries. Officials have tabulated 55 wool entries and 82 mohair entries to date.

Premiums for the 1958 San Antonio show for sheep, goats, lambs, wool and mohair fleeces total more than \$10,000 according to Bob Tate, general livestock superintendent.

Livestock and horse show premiums for the ten-day show, which will star Gene Autry and Annie Oakley as headline performers of the Everett Colborn World Championship Rodeo, total \$55,000. Overall premiums and prizes total \$86,000.

Superintendents for the Breeding Sheep and Goat show, both Open and Junior, are J. A. Gray, Extension

Service, San Angelo College, San Angelo, assisted by John Holcomb, Area Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture, of Austin, and D. C. Langford, County Agricultural Agent, Sonora. Bill Oliver, teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Kerrville, is superintendent of the Fat Lamb Show, assisted by Bill Rector, associate County Agent, Sherman, Texas.

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Washington Parade

By JAY RICHTER

BOTH CONGRESS and USDA are trying to decide whether to continue the Soil Bank acreage reserve beyond the New Year.

Signup for the 1958 Acreage Reserve, opening January 13 and closing March 7, will be small compared with last year. Secretary Benson inclines to put the major blame on the \$3,000 payment limitation which, he says, has discouraged offerings from large operators.

"And the idea of this reserve," he recently told a press conference, "is to reduce the size of the farm plant."

He made it clear the payment ceiling had been Congress' idea, and not his own.

As the law now stands, the Acreage Reserve is authorized through 1959. But, and it is an important "but," money for a program next year has not yet been appropriated.

The Conservation Reserve, in contrast to the Acreage Reserve, has few enemies. Question is whether it can be expanded to the point where it will amount to anything much.

A step toward possible expansion is the bid program recently announced by Secretary Benson. Idea is to give farmers a chance to name their own price for putting all eligible cropland into the reserve.

It's an effort, in other words, to bank whole farms.

Now being tried on a trial basis in only four states—Illinois, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Maine—the program presumably will be extended if it appears to be working out. First bids in the four-state trial area probably will be accepted sometime in January.

Contracts will be for a minimum of five years and the top payment on any one farm is limited to \$10,000, or twice as much as the \$5,000 ceiling placed over regular Conservation Reserve payments. Per-acre payments under the bid program may run considerably higher or some lower than has been the case, depending on circumstances. National average for land put into the Conservation Reserve thus far has been about \$10.

The specter of sputnik will have

Congress running off in all directions, but consensus of old hands here is that the Soviet moons will greatly benefit the nation and farmers in the long run.

Developments you can expect include federally-financed scholarships in science and engineering. Legislation to clear the way for such student aid is almost sure to pass.

The Administration at press time also was planning to ask Congress for a vast program of direct aid to states for scientific education. Amount of federal expenditure contemplated was about \$300 million annually for four years.

Such an Administration request was sure to arouse cries of threats to freedom of education, perhaps with reason. Can states accept federal aid in such amounts, critics ask, without also inviting "guidance" from Washington?

All hands, meantime, are being warned by leading educators against putting the cart ahead of the horse for the drive toward greater scientific manpower. College staffs and facilities must be built up, they warn, before many additional students can be admitted.

The National Grange has decided to back legislation that would turn over to the Federal Trade Commission present USDA authority over meat packer trade practices.

The Grange decision, reached after a year of indecision, in effect puts the farm group behind S. 1356, a bill sponsored by Senator Arthur Watkins (R., Utah) and Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.). That same bill is also supported by the Farmers Union. The Farm Bureau is opposed to the Watkins-O'Mahoney bill.

Government research sources are in agreement that present evidence about the relation of fats to health does not warrant drastic dietary changes. Fat is a normal part of our food, and the body's use of fat for fuel is a natural process, says Dr. Ruth Leverton, assistant director of nutrition research at the Agriculture Department.

"As well as adding variety and flavor to many foods, fats are carriers of vitamins A and D, concentrated sources of energy and suppliers of substances called fatty acids which are essential for growth and health," Dr. Leverton adds.

Income of farmers generally will be about the same in the New Year as the old, but some stockmen may be better off. That is the consensus of farm economists here.

Total marketings could go up somewhat, which may mean a bit more gross income. However, net probably won't go up and may go down.

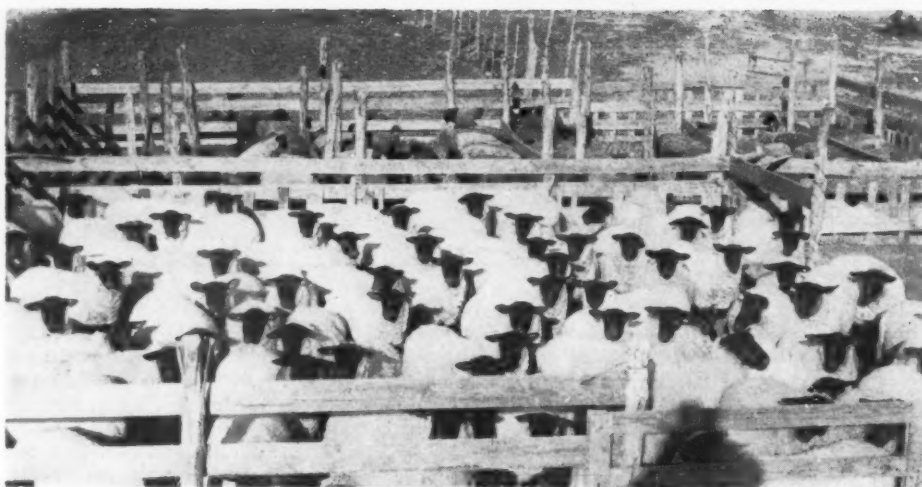
Reason is rising costs for most production items. Breaking it down for specific commodities, here is the outlook as Washington sees it:

Sheep and lambs have shown price improvement in 1957 and markets may continue to be better the first half of the New Year.

Hog prices will be lower with prospects for a sharp drop next fall.

Cattle prices are expected to be

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Gentling and Training Club Goats

By MELVIN CAMP

I HAVE watched with interest how the Angora goats are handled at the club shows by boys and girls. Many of the animals are not trained to lead as the sheep and calves are. Many are not even gentled. When a goat is not accustomed to being handled he will crouch, giving the appearance of being weak in the hind legs. Instructors of these boys and girls with Angora goats as their projects should have this fact called to their attention. They should see that their animals go through a period of gentling and training before show time.

An Angora goat is easily gentled by giving him individual attention, letting him eat from a bucket that is held in the hands. Later he will eat from the hand itself. He can be taught to lead by putting a rope halter on and then tying it to a post where he soon learns to respect it. One of the quickest methods of getting a goat to respect a rope is to tie the halter to a longer rope and then let him run to the end, where he is stopped abruptly. This method should be used with caution because of the danger of injuring the animal.

The animal, above all, should be taught to stand properly on all four feet. One which does not stand well

somewhat better due to an anticipated drop in slaughter.

Feed grain prices will "continue lower," the economists say flatly, because of large '57 crops, and lower price supports.

Wheat prospects look to be about the same as in the past year.

Egg producers are due for a better year, say the forecasters, but broiler prices are not likely to improve. Turkey markets may strengthen late next year.

should be eliminated because this may be an inherent defect.

Some goats that are shown appear to have been brought right out of the pasture. I do not believe that any animal should be allowed to be shown unless he is in show condition regardless of his inherent quality. He should definitely not be awarded a prize. Last February I saw two bucks that were a discredit to the show, even though they would probably have outsold any other Angora goats there. They had just finished a breeding season and were not in show condition. At another club show there was a pen of buck and doe kids which had just been

brought in out of the pasture. Their hair was matted and they were full of lice. The judge couldn't examine them properly because they jumped and bleated every time he tried to pull open their fleeces.

The general public does not understand these things. They come to the shows to see beautiful animals at their best. They are paying the ticket so the show can operate. Why shouldn't we see to it that they get their money's worth?

Hugh L. George

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PETE GULLEY TO SOUTH AFRICA

(Story Continued from page 30)

TEXAS ANGORA Goat Raisers' Association, its members, and many of the Southwest's wool and mohair warehouses are sponsoring a trip to South Africa for the Association's secretary, Pete Gulley of Uvalde.

Mr. Gulley will leave New York January 23 and will fly to Port Elizabeth where he will be headquartered for his several weeks of study of the South African Angora raising and mohair marketing practices. While there he will be the guest of Mr. Percy Theophilus who visited Texas last fall for several weeks and the South African Angora Ram Breeders Society.

Mr. Gulley will make a complete study of the Angora and mohair industry. His program there includes visits to seven Angora shows, three sales, five shearing operations, two mohair sales auctions, one wool auction, and the South African Angora Ram Breeders Society's annual meeting. His tentative plan is to return home on March 14.

South African mohair brings the world's highest price and sells more readily than our hair. Mr. Gulley plans to study the South African methods of production for comparison with United States, and especially West Texas methods.

Mr. Gulley has been presented with a mohair suit for his trip by Rex Phillips, owner of the J. C. Penney Store of Uvalde.

BIG 1958 SALE PLANNED BY PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS

THE DIRECTORS and Sale Committee of the Purebred Sheep Breeders Association of Texas met at Brownwood Hotel in Brownwood, Friday, December 13. All members of the Sale Committee and all officers except three were present. Those in attendance were Mrs. Ammie Wilson, Ham-

ilton Choat, J. P. Heath, Harrison Davis, Elmo Todd, Bill Noll, Joe Dixon, Louis Tongate, L. N. Cox, Tom Watkins, George Jordan and the Mayor of Brownwood. Sale Committee: Bill Strickland, Glynn Sanders, Findley Brewster.

The sale dates of May 1, 2, 3 were officially adopted. Thursday, May 1, will be for classification, or show; Friday, May 2, sale day of medium wool breeds of sheep, sale to start at 1:00 P.M.; Saturday, May 3, fine wool sale day — Delaines, Rambouillets, and possibly Corriedales, as they are a dual purpose sheep.

There will also be a wool show, premiums and trophies to be awarded by the Brownwood Chamber of Commerce. Also a shearing and wool grading demonstration by Jim Gray of the Extension Service.

J. P. HEATH,
Secretary-Treasurer
Purebred Sheep Breeders
Association
Argyle, Texas

Divided Scrotum

By MELVIN CAMP

IS THIS a defect in Angora goats that should be corrected? The directors of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association think that it should. In a recent meeting in Leakey, November 9, the directors added a new rule to their by-laws which states that all bucks with a divided scrotum, called split testicles, will not be permitted to be placed in the top group in the annual show and sale.

For the purpose of their sale, a divided scrotum is defined as one with a division that exceeds one-third of the length. The sale selection committee will make note of any buck that has a divided scrotum and the fact will be made known at the time of the sale.

Some commercial Angora goat raisers do not think this a serious defect, yet the majority of the registered breeders are of the opinion that it is. They feel that we are trying to breed perfection into our Angora goats and that this defect can lead to more serious defects if not corrected. We do not have experimental data showing

that this condition may be connected with cryptorchidism, where one testicle is retained in the abdomen, but some breeders think that it might.

Divided scrotum is quite common in our Mexican type, short haired goats and some of the less highly bred milk goats. It appears that there may be a correlation between large or pendulous teats in does which are found in flocks where the bucks have the divided scrotum. While some breeders are of the opinion that the scrotum or sac in which the testicles are contained does not need to be round shaped on the end it should not have an indentation of more than 1 to 1 1/2 inches. The pear-shaped scrotum may be correlated with small udders in does in the same flock. These does may be poor milkers.

While there are many defects to be found in Angora goats as in all other classes of livestock, those which cause an economic loss to goat raisers are usually the ones with which he is most concerned. A few of the defects in this category are folded ear, split testicles and close horns in the bucks. All of these defects are certainly given attention when Angora bucks are bought. They may also be given attention when kids or breeding does are bought since some buyers discriminate against these defects.

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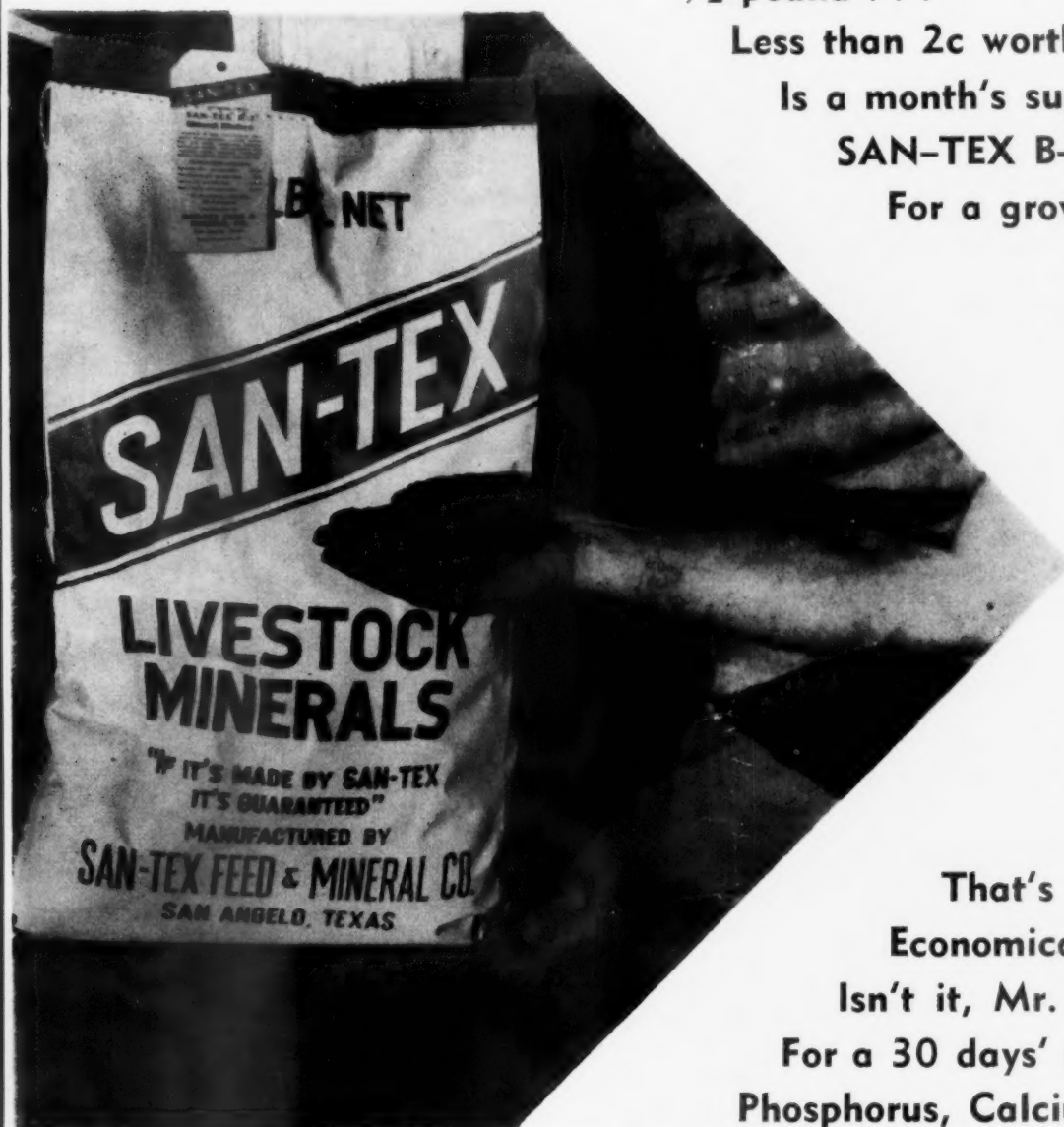
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